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WASHINGTON.

Forthcoming Annual Report of the Indian Peace Commission.

Basis of Reorganization of the Freedmen's Bureau.

Further Particulars of the Washburne Imbroglio in Paraguay.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

THE INDIAN PEACE COMMISSION.

The annual report of the Indian Peace Commission will shortly be submitted to the President. Compared with the first one, it will be brief. The Commissioners will adhere to the recommendations made in their last report, and until its provisions can be carried into effect they recommend as temporary measures the feeding of all Indians who abandon their hunting grounds and buffaloes, settle upon the designated reservations, and to carry out in good faith the treaties already made looking to a settlement upon the reservations, whether ratified as yet or not; to abandon the policy of treating with them as independent nations, and as soon as possible to make them citizens and throw around them all the safeguards of citizens, and do all in the power of Government to induce them to adopt pastoral pursuits, which a large majority of the Indians now desire; and to use the power of the Government to urge those now at war to go upon the reservations. For greater promptness and efficiency in executing these measures the Commissioners will earnestly recommend that the Bureau of Indian Affairs be transferred to the War Department, presenting, as one of many reasons that if all Indian agents are subject to military discipline they can be more readily reached and punished if they commit frauds or neglect their duty, while at the same time the probability of frauds being perpetrated will be greatly decreased. The Commission will also recommend that a reservation be set apart for the mountain Indians, about two hundred and fifty miles square, the centre of this territory being the intersection of the two lines which separate the Territories of Colorado, New-Mexico, Arizona and Utah from each other. The Commissioners are of the opinion that with this reservation and the two already set apart in Dakota and in the Indian Territory, but two more will be needed to give ample room for all the Indians it will be necessary thus to concentrate. The two remaining reservations will be upon the Pacific slope—one probably in Southern California, or the territory adjacent, and one in the northern part of Washington Territory. It is estimated that each reservation will finally contain about 50,000 Indians. This policy of concentrating the Indians is the same as that advocated by WASHINGTON and early Presidents, and partially carried out in the case of the Choctaws, Cherokees, Creeks and Seminoles during the administrations of JACKSON and VAN BUREN. Gen. SHERMAN now recommends it as a division commander, and as a member of the Peace Commission. He joins with other members in the same recommendation as the only just and honorable way to secure the adjustment of our Indian troubles.

GEN. GRANT.

Gen. GRANT and party returned last evening by the regular train, having spent the time since Thursday (the day they left New-York) in Philadelphia. The visit has been an exceedingly agreeable one to all. It is a remarkable fact that during Gen. GRANT's entire absence, among all the people he has met not one has approached him on the subject of office. This is not only a gratifying recognition of Gen. GRANT's own feelings and preferences on this subject, but it speaks well for the people he met. It has been asserted that when Gen. GRANT vacates his present position the office of General will cease by the terms of the law creating it. This is not correct. The first section of the act approved July 25, 1866, entitled, "an act to revive the grade of General in the United States Army," reads as follows:

"*Be it enacted, &c.*, That the grade of General of the Army of the United States be and the same is hereby revived, and that the President is hereby authorized, whenever he shall deem it expedient, to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a General of the Army of the United States, to be selected from among those officers in the military service of the United States most distinguished for courage, skill and ability, who, being commissioned as General, may be authorized, under the direction and during the pleasure of the President, to command the armies of the United States."

The section relates entirely to the pay, emoluments and staff of the General. There is no question here, however, of the fact that Congress intended it only as a recognition of the great services of Gen. GRANT, and once vacant it is by the terms of the act entirely within the discretion of the President to fill it or not.

THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

The following important order providing for the winding up of the Freedmen's Bureau on Jan. 1, 1869, in all respects, save the work of education and the payment of bounties, and also providing for the organization to continue the work in these respects, has been issued by Gen. HOWARD, with the approval of the Secretary of War.

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF REFUGEES,
FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 17, 1868.

CIRCULAR NO. 10.—In accordance with the act of Congress of July 25, 1868, the operations of this Bureau, excepting the educational department and the collection and payment of moneys due soldiers and sailors, and their heirs, from the Government on account of military services, will be discontinued on the 31st day of December next. All officers of the military service will be relieved, and citizen agents discharged, the discharges to take effect on that date, except such as may hereafter be designated, to be retained in the educational department, and for the collection and payment of bounties and pensions. All property pertaining to this Bureau, which may not be required in the educational department, or as office furniture for the use of disbursing agents, will be turned over to the disbursing officer of the State in which it is held, who will sell the same, in accordance with the regulations governing the sale of public property, upon the order of the Commissioner. Property belonging to the Quartermasters or other supply department of the army will be turned over to the department to which it belongs. Inventories, in duplicate, of all property to be sold or turned in will be sent to this office. Assistant Commissioners will at once cause to be sold by the disbursing officer at public auction all "Confederate States" property in their respective States held by this Bureau. The proceeds of the sale of the same will be turned over to the chief disbursing officer in this city. Should any portion of said property remain unsold on the 31st day of December, the same will be reported to the Commissioner. This report will embrace a brief description of the property, with its estimated value. All books and records, except those relating to the educational work and the payment of bounties, will be carefully packed and sent by express to the Commissioner in this city. Invoices of the same will be sent by mail.

The following organization for the educational department and collection and payment of bounties will be allowed for the several States respectively: Virginia—One Assistant Commissioner, who will also act as Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for the educational department and payment of bounties; one agent for the payment of bounties; four Assistant Superintendents of Schools; one clerk for Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent; two clerks for disbursing officer. North Carolina—Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; three Assistant Superintendents of Schools; three clerks. South Carolina—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of claims; two agents for payment of bounties; two Assistant Superintendents of Schools; three clerks. Florida—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; one agent for payment of bounties; one Assistant Superintendent of Schools; two clerks. Georgia—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; one agent for payment of bounties; four Assistant Superintendents of Schools; three clerks. Alabama—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two Assistant Superintendents of Schools; two clerks. Mississippi—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; two Assistant Superintendents of Schools; three clerks. Louisiana—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; two agents for payment of bounties; two Assistant Superintendents of Schools; three clerks. Texas—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; three Assistant Superintendents of Schools; two clerks. Arkansas—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; one agent for payment of bounties; three Assistant Superintendents of Schools; three clerks. Tennessee—One Assistant Commissioner and Chief Superintendent of Schools; one disbursing officer for educational department and payment of bounties; five agents for payment of bounties; three Assistant Superintendents of Schools; three clerks. Kentucky—One Assistant Commissioner, who will also act as disbursing officer and chief superintendent of schools; three agents for payment of bounties; one Assistant Superintendent of Schools; two clerks. Missouri—One disbursing officer for payment of bounties and superintendent of schools; one clerk. District of Columbia—One Assistant Superintendent of schools, who will be under the direction of the General Superintendent, at the office of the Commissioner; one agent for payment of bounties, at Baltimore, Md.

Orders relating to the Freedmen's hospitals at New-Orleans, La., Vicksburg, Miss., Richmond, Va., and Washington, D. C., will hereafter be communicated. In the meantime the number of medical officers, attendants and patients now in those hospitals will be reduced as speedily as possible, and they will be conducted with a view to closing them at an early day. All other medical officers, attendants and employes, will be discharged on the 31st of December next. Medical supplies and hospital store will be sold, or disposed of, under the direction of the chief medical officer. Assistant Commissioners will, as soon as practicable, send to the Commissioner lists of officers and agents they desire retained in their respective States as Assistant Superintendents of schools and agents for the payment of bounties, as allowed in the organizations stated above. Officers and agents familiar with the duties are to be preferred. In some cases the number of officers may be reduced by one agent performing both the duties of Assistant Superintendent of Schools and disbursing agent. Disbursing officers will at once settle all accounts due from the Bureau in their respective States. In cases requiring the approval of the Commissioner, or where there is any doubt as to the validity of the claim, or of the authority to pay the same, they will be immediately referred to this office. They will see that no legal or just claims are left unsettled. They will be prepared to turn over all public funds to the chief disbursing officer, when the general operations of the Bureau are withdrawn on the 31st of December next.

O. O. HOWARD,
Major-General, Commissioner.

Approved: J. M. SCOFIELD, Secretary of War.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Our Government is satisfied with Minister JOHNSON's official conduct as far as he has gone with regard to the settlement of the *Alabama* claims and other questions in dispute. If true, as reported by cable, that Lord STANLEY has consented that the Commission shall sit in Washington, the fact will be gratifying to many distinguished and interested parties in this country who have expressed their desire to our Government that the Board shall hold its sessions here instead of in London.

MILLERS' EXHIBITION IN GERMANY.

Mr. CRAMER, United States Consul at Leipsic, has communicated through the Department of State an invitation to those interested in mills in the United States to take part in an exhibition of machines pertaining to mills, bakeries, and husbandry connected with such, to be held under the direction of the associations of German millers in Leipsic, at the end of May, 1869. The exhibition includes all kinds of motors and machines which are used in mills, such as steam engines, turbine water-wheels of complete construction or drawings, and in fact all appliances used in mills. Some very trifling charges are made for space. All applications must be addressed to Mr. C. EISENRICH, at Leipsic, before the 31st of December next.

PERSONAL.

Dr. J. P. NEWMAN, of New-Orleans, preached here this morning and evening in the Foundry Methodist Church, to very large audiences. The morning service was attended by Gen. GRANT and several members of his staff.

MINISTER WASHBURN.

Further Particulars in Regard to the Difficulty Between the United States Minister and the Paraguayan Government.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Later and very full intelligence has just been received from Buenos Ayres in relation to the difficulty between Minister WASHBURN and the Paraguayan Government. As all the facts had become known, the attacks upon Mr. WASHBURN by the Brazilian Press had closed. Hon. J. WATSON WEBB, the American Minister to Brazil, had written a letter to the Anglo-Brazilian *Times*, warmly defending Mr. WASHBURN, who, he declares, has faithfully discharged his duty under very trying circumstances. A letter is published from Mr. BLISS, the American who was torn away from Mr. WASHBURN while he was on his way to the Paraguayan steamer, in which he says he desires to bear witness to the unswerving constancy with which Mr. WASHBURN insisted upon the rights of the Legation, and did for him all that could be appropriate under the circumstances.

A correspondent of the Buenos Ayres *Standard* says: The conduct of Mr. WASHBURN throughout the whole fearful time, was humane, generous and self-sacrificing, and that the abuse that he is now receiving is for other reasons than those alleged.

A letter from Rio Janeiro says: "No doubt the course Mr. WASHBURN pursued was the only one possible to a man who, by that time, had perfect acquaintance with what LOPEZ was capable of doing."

A letter from Mr. WASHBURNE, dated Buenos Ayres, Oct. 13, has just been received in this city, in which he says: "You may have seen the late correspondence I have had with LOPEZ. When you consider that the men for whom I was fighting were clever, educated gentlemen, and that when they left, it was like going to the guillotine, and that toward the last it appeared that no exception would be made in my favor; that I should probably be put to death by torture; that my wife and child would be sent on foot to the mountains to die of want or exposure, you may judge something of our last two months in Paraguay, though we escaped. Never did persons quit a country with heavier hearts; we felt that all our friends, all who had shown us any particular kindness, would, for that reason, be put to death or torture by LOPEZ. His plan is that of vicarious punishment. If he cannot vent his rage on a person in his power, his plan is to confiscate the property of his relations, reduce them to beggary and subject them to torture, powerless at last to serve any human being. My residence surrounded by police and spies, no person—foreign or native—daring to visit us, you will understand how we dared to think of all the friends we left behind as victims of the revenge and cowardice of a blood thirsty tyrant. LOPEZ is made furious with disappointment, and conscious that his cause is lost, and as his career has been but a series of infamies, he now seems intent on destroying the witnesses, and blotting out the record. He is the greatest coward ever known, and it was only through fear that he let me go, when Capt. KIRKLAND, of the *Wasp*, in response to his threat that he intended to hold on to me, told him that if he dared to touch me our Government would have his head if it had to hunt him through all Christendom. He then concluded to let me depart. For his conduct, as you will perceive, I denounced him as the common enemy of the human race, and Paraguay as outside the pale of civilized nations. I am remaining here to see what can be done to save the persons seized by LOPEZ. No effort of mine has been or will be spared to rescue the unfortunate men who were torn from me under circumstances of such peculiar atrocity. For them I kept myself in the power and endured the hostility of the worst living man; for them I most cheerfully sacrificed health, comfort and fortune, and endured persecution and insult. I did all that it was in my power to do. My house was crowded with fugitives, and I shared with them in all that I had and all the horrors of the situation. All parted from me with the deepest feelings of gratitude. Had the *Wasp* been at Asuncion when BLISS and MASTERMAN were seized by an overpowering force and dragged away from me while on my way to the steamer, I am certain that Capt. KIRKLAND would have responded to my request and opened on the town. But you are aware LOPEZ had kept her below the fortifications, a league below Asuncion, in order to have me at a disadvantage. Of course, in the street, with my wife and child, I could offer no resistance to that outrage upon my flag. My diplomatic powers had been surrendered and I could not resume them; I had no longer house, nor home, nor protection. I could have surrendered myself, my family unprotected, and put them on the Paraguayan steamer, the *Rio Apa*, and could have given myself up to the ruffians who had seized the members of my Legation, and been carried into captivity, where I could tell no tales, and could not advise my Government and the world of the atrocities and barbarities of LOPEZ. To have thus surrendered myself, instead of hastening to a point where I could communicate with my Government and doing all in my power to rescue my unfortunate friends from the clutches of a wild beast at the earliest moment, I should have been justly censured by the whole civilized world. I therefore embarked in the *Wasp* and we hastened down the river. I lost no time in reporting to my Government and in publishing to the world the long and bloody catalogue of the outrages, perfidies and cruelties which had blackened the recent history of Paraguay; and, as I have said, I spared no effort to have the most prompt and energetic measures taken to vindicate the insulted majesty of our great nation. You will have seen the gross attacks made upon me by the native Press here, and which will undoubtedly be sent abroad by the pensioned scribblers of the Brazilian Government. My conduct in Paraguay is only the pretext for these attacks. They have seized the occasion to assail me on account of old grudges and on account of diplomatic contests in which they came out second best. Two years ago I gave them great offence by forcing their blockade to get into the country, after they told me plainly I should not go. Now they have been forced to let the *Wasp* go up to bring me out of the country, notwithstanding all their defiant language; and then they were incensed at the part I took in endeavoring to negotiate a peace between them and LOPEZ. They were exasperated beyond measure because I got away from LOPEZ, and was not shot by him, believing if that had been done our Government would have immediately become involved with them in the war against Paraguay; but the mist has been cleared away, all the facts have become known, and the attacks have ceased. I have the satisfaction of knowing that my course is approved by all good men, and I am now warmly defended. I have been in a position of great embarrassment and peril, but I have endeavored faithfully to discharge every duty with fidelity to my country and in obedience to the dictates of our common humanity.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF BALTIMORE.

The steamship *City of Baltimore*, which left Liverpool Nov. 11 and Queenstown Nov. 12, reached this port late Sunday night. Her advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *Union*. Our letters from England and from Spain are given below.

ENGLAND.

The Death of the Marquis of Hastings—His Wild Career and Despairing End—The Romance of His Marriage—English Politics—New Books on America.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1868.

Yesterday there died in London a nobleman of whom your readers must have heard much from time to time, and whose story would prove a memorable warning, if people ever learned wisdom from the experience of others, to young men of every rank of life. The Marquis of Hastings had made a world-wide reputation, but it was a reputation which would have broken the heart of any one who possessed acute susceptibilities on the score of honor. He was the greatest gambler in the peerage. He had won as much as £60,000 on a single race, and lost £100,000 on another. When the last Derby was contested, his fortunes were said to be dependent on the running of a mare, *Lady Elizabeth*. She came up to the starting-post a scarecrow—poisoned and ruined, but no one has ever yet found out by whom. There were some ugly scandals connected with the affair, and it was even said that the Marquis of Hastings added an additional stain to his name by the curious transactions relative to the *Earl* and *Lady Elizabeth*. Certain it is, that from that time to the present he has never held up his head. He wished to go on the Newmarket course at the last meeting, but the very men who had thrown up their hats and cheered him when he was making ducks and drakes of his fortune, sternly denied him his request. He had parted with every rood of land he ever possessed, and was heavily in debt in all directions. He had lost everything—including honor. Yesterday, when he died, he was only twenty-six. What wild pleasures and excitements, what bitter crimes and disappointments, had been crowded into that brief life! Many who had seen the young Marquis driving his four-in-hand, with hat stuck on one side and a gay flower in his coat, have envied him his "brilliant career," and what they deemed his happiness. Despair and dishonor sat by his deathbed yesterday. Who now envies the last look out upon the world, which the unhappy young nobleman, heir of a line going back to the Conquest, was doomed to take before the darkness closed in? *Et nos quoque tela sparsimus.* "We too have flung our darts"—such was his family motto. They were darts of death and destruction, and returned upon the last of the race. For not only are wealth, horses, land, all gone, but the very name died out with the present Marquis. He married about four years ago, but left no children.

Of this marriage your readers, even in rural districts, must have heard something at the time it took place. It was one of those romances of the peerage which every one would have laughed at as wildly improbable if it had been presented as one of the incidents of a novel. The daughter of the second Marquis of Anglesey, Lady FLORENCE PAGET, was a well-known beauty, (she is now only 26,) and, perhaps, she a little startled old fashioned people by her style of life. She was engaged to be married in 1864 to a man well-known in the racing world—Mr. CHAPLIN. It was this very Mr. CHAPLIN who won £100,000 from the Marquis of Hastings last year—the final blow of the Marquis' shattered fortunes. On the day before the wedding day Lady FLORENCE went into SWAN & EDGAR'S, a "dry-goods" warehouse in Regent-street, which extends from one street to another. She entered the house at the Regent-street end, and quitted it in Piccadilly, leaving her own carriage (Mr. CHAPLIN'S) in Regent-street. In Piccadilly the Marquis of Hastings met her, and they went straight off and got married, leaving Mr. CHAPLIN to meditate on the perfection of aristocratic honor at his leisure. As for the stories which have since been about the town, I pass them by. They may not have been true, and it will be far from a pleasant task to go wading among them.

After the marriage, the young Marquis went down hill at a faster rate than ever. Everybody but himself could see how it would end. Is it not always so when a man is hurrying to his ruin? He rushes headlong, with ears deaf to entreaty and remonstrance, and eyes closed to danger. The dead Marquis squandered a splendid inheritance in five years. His sister bought of him the reversionary interest in the ancestral estates of the family, or they, too, would have gone to the Jews and the insatiable crowd of racing men. His epitaph, as presented to the world by the *Times* this morning, is as follows: "A short five years has rendered the name of the Marquis of Hastings a byword; has reduced the Marquis' estate to be the prey of unprincipled speculators, and has consigned the Marquis himself to an untimely and unhonored grave." What need of words to point the moral of such a career? And yet we shall see other young men, noble or commoners, born to the inheritance of great wealth, doing precisely the same things as this Marquis has done, and coming probably to the same end. The experience of others is ever written in vain.

ENGLISH POLITICS.

People turn aside for a moment, even from the excitement of the approaching elections, to think over this instance of a man's misdeeds overwhelming him with their consequences; but they can spare time for little else. The question whether Mr. DISRAELI or Mr. GLADSTONE is to win a majority, seems to me scarcely open to dispute; but the partisans on either side go on disputing about it as earnestly as if their wranglings could shape the issue. Mr. DISRAELI himself, at the Lord Mayor's dinner on Monday, spoke confidently of returning thanks for "Her Majesty's Ministers" at the same anniversary next year; but it is Mr. DISRAELI's way never to fear, and never to own that he is beaten. The elections, however, are not of so much importance as most persons appear to suppose. They will give Mr. GLADSTONE a majority of 100, more or less, and he will come into office. What after that? Here is a man who has never yet evinced the slightest capacity for leadership, who has had majorities before only to throw them away, and who, on the simplest question, is out-manœuvred by the most inferior tacticians in the House of Commons. Now he has to deal with a subject which it is impossible to settle without dividing his followers into hostile camps. The Irish Church must be abolished—good. But what are you to do with the money taken from it? To whom would you give it? To the Catholics? Propose that, and hear the yell that will at once proceed from the great body of Protestants. Propose anything else, no matter what, and a storm of passion will break out in the very ranks of the Liberal Party. Mr. GLADSTONE knows this, and, therefore, he dare not even now utter one word concerning his intentions with respect to the money taken from the Irish Church. What matters it how large a majority he gets upon the abstract proposition, that the Irish Church be disendowed? Something *must* be done with the endowments. They cannot be thrown into the Irish Channel. It is like distributing money by will—the testator pleases those to whom he leaves his money, but he offends every one else.

I hope, therefore, that your readers will not suppose that all is over when the telegraph announces the triumph of Mr. GLADSTONE at the elections. Let them think of this more striking fact: Mr. GLADSTONE actually had in the last Parliament a majority of sixty, and yet he failed to carry a Reform bill, and the Conservatives stepped in and did the work, and held power upward of two years—with a majority of sixty Liberals, be it remembered, against them. Why was this? Simply because Mr. GLADSTONE is not qualified for political leadership. The thing is not in him. Give him a hundred next week, where will it be before this time next year? scattered to the four quarters of heaven. Of late, too, he has shown a decline of statesmanlike capacity. He has falsified the very facts of history—witness his calumny upon poor Sir FREDERICK BRUCE, who was actually appointed by the very Ministry of which Mr. GLADSTONE was a member. A great statesman ought to be accurate and truthful when he is citing contemporary history. What is the good of making a "point" at an opponent's expense, when the next day the world discovers that it has been gained by gross unfairness?

It will further enable any foreign reader to judge impartially of the present crisis in English affairs, if he will read the criticisms upon Mr. GLADSTONE's policy which are made by devoted members of his own party. Put aside the arguments of his Conservative adversaries, and see what his own friends have to say on the subject. Here, for instance, is "W. R. G.," (Mr. W. R. GREG) a well-known writer for years past in the leading Liberal newspapers. He says, in a letter to the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "It is strange to find myself fighting in my old age by the side of Archbishops and Deans, in defence of a Church to which I do not belong, whose proceedings and Constitution I by no means approve, and whose theological position I hold to be argumentatively untenable. But regarding the problem from a statesman's point of view, I cannot but think that Church might be so widened, strengthened and renovated as to last as far into the future as we need to look, and I contemplate with dismay the saturnalia of confusion and spiritual bigotry and oppression which *may* be the consequence of its downfall."

He believes, as many Liberals believe, that Mr. GLADSTONE's policy is devised for the purposes of the hour, and that it is fraught with danger to the true principles of the Liberal Party. It is a mistake to suppose that every man who holds this conviction belongs to Mr. DISRAELI's followers.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The announcement made by Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON, at the Lord Mayor's dinner, that the difficulties between England and America have been referred to arbitrators, is regarded as very satisfactory here by the mass of reasonable men. It would be too much to hope that this example set by the two great English-speaking nations should hereafter dictate the mode of settling national differences, and that instead of going to war the Powers of the world will refer their disputes to independent umpires. Yet, if this should prove the case, both America and England would have cause to rejoice in having led the way in a work greater than has ever been accomplished in the whole history of civilization. There are more impossible things than that this example should become a precedent binding on the rest of the world. It is a matter of very slight concern whether the arbitrators adjudge England to pay five millions or one, or what the details of the award may be. It is the fact that two great Powers should consent to refer their disputes to arbitration, which is all-important. If we could be sure that France and Prussia would take the same course, choosing Gen. GRANT, the next President, as their umpire, millions sterling might be saved, tens of thousands of men sent back to peaceful and useful occupations, and the burden of taxation everywhere be immensely lightened. It is quite certain that this example of America and England cannot be written on the page of history, without some influence on subsequent events. When next a great war seems to be imminent between European Powers, we shall have some right to ask the dissentients to settle their quarrels without bloodshed. It is on this account that I, for one, earnestly hope no hitch may occur in the present experiment. If anything *does* happen to make it a failure, farewell to the hope of governing the world without war!

BOOKS ON AMERICA.

Two books have recently been published upon the United States, one at least of which is not likely to have reached you when this letter is published. I have obtained an early copy of the latter, and it seems to me, upon a hurried perusal, to be free from any serious faults. It is called *Last Winter in the United States*, "being Table Talk collected during a tour through the late Southern Confederation, the Far West, the Rocky Mountains, &c. By F. BARHAM ZINCKE, chaplain in ordinary to the Queen." It is, of course, a traveler's book, containing a traveler's superficial view of affairs, but Mr. ZINCKE appears to me to have written in good faith, and in the desire to do justice. When I tell you that he speaks well of the weather at Washington, in Winter, you will admit that he cannot be a very cross-grained sort of traveler. Mr. ZINCKE liked New-York, and thought the architecture to be seen in the principal streets much superior to our London style. On that subject there can scarcely be two opinions. The Central Park he calls the "glory of the City," and "one of the more than imperial works of the American democracy." Mr. ZINCKE went to hear Rev. WARD BEECHER preach, and liked him—pretty well. I quote one extract from the book, (pp. 62, 63.:)

> "In traveling 8,000 miles, through all parts of the Union, I never once saw, even in the woods of the South or on the prairies of the West, any more than in New-York or Boston, a *table d'hôte* dinner served at the sound of a bell, at one time, for all the guests of the house, upon which a scramble ensued for every dish. I should be surprised to hear that this practice now existed in a single hotel in the Union. The method of proceeding which is now universal, is for every single person, or party of persons, to be served separately! Nor are the middle class Americans, who are the chief frequenters of hotels, more rapid in dispatching their meals than we are. They are the reverse of talkative. They are not inquisitive. They are far more civil and helpful to one another and to strangers than Englishmen are. Those whom we should consider in good society are, in a very high degree, quiet and unassuming. I never heard an American use the word 'siree' for sir, nor did I ever hear one 'guess,' nor was I ever asked to 'liquor.' And so one might go on with many other things which were once American practices, but have been utterly abandoned. The fact is, that the Americans are the most reasonable and teachable people in the world. Prove to an Englishman that he is wrong, and he will cling to his mistake more closely than before. Prove to the Americans that they are wrong, and the whole people will, as if they were one man, readily abandon their mistake."

There is not much to complain of in a book written in this spirit.

The other work to which I have referred is one of a very different character. Its title is, *The Great Country*—the author, Mr. ROSE, otherwise "Arthur Sketchley," who gave an entertainment in New-York and elsewhere, called, I believe, "Mrs. Brown." Mr. ROSE has not a single civil word to say of America or anything American. There is nothing to eat in the country, and nothing to drink. Central Park is a wretched place—every place is wretched—everybody is wretched. America is a mistake. A man had better live in the desert than in your country. Such is the report Mr. ROSE brings back with him. If it had been published a few years, ago it might have been believed by somebody or other. But most people know better now.

Another new book of travels has been published, under the affected and nonsensical title of *Greater Britain*. Expect to see this most favorably reviewed in the *Athenæum*—the author being the son of the proprietor and the friend of the editor. The work is pretentious and empty to the last degree, and if I am not much mistaken, will meet with a hot reception from the judicious critics.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN SINGER.

Mr. HARRISON, the well-known singer in English opera, died on Monday last at the age of 55. He paid a visit, some years ago, to the United States, with Miss LOUISA PYNE, and made a considerable sum of money. All this, together with other savings, he lost in an attempt to make English opera a permanent entertainment in London. He took the largest houses in the metropolis, and the expenses ruined him. Last July an appeal for charity was obliged to be made on his behalf. It is a melancholy close to a hard-working life.

L.

SPAIN.

The Situation—Alarming Rumors—Anxiety in the Capital—Partisan Meetings—Suit Against the Duke de Montpensier—The Patriot Riego.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Sunday, Nov. 8, 1868.

The week through which we have just passed has been one of great surprise and anxiety, and I am afraid that some time will elapse before we have found a solution for the difficulties which beset us. In a previous letter I endeavored to give you a clear idea of the situation. On that day the leaders of the now fused Progressista and Union Liberal Parties were deliberating with the chiefs of the Democracy, at OLOZAGA's residence, on the means of arriving at a compromise which would prevent a collision and enable them to issue a joint address to the country under the title of "a manifesto of conciliation." Matters, it was stated, were so far advanced that RIVERO was actually employed in preparing the document. You will remember that I expressed my surprise at the course taken by the leaders of the Democracy, for, knowing how determined the military members of the Government are to carry out their programme, I could hardly conceive any compromise possible which did not involve an abandonment of their principles by the Democratic chiefs, and the consequent division of the party. In this uncertain condition matters stood when I sent off my letter.

On Thursday a general feeling of alarm almost amounting to a panic pervaded Madrid. Wherever I went I encountered anxious and despondent faces. "There is a rupture between the Democrats and the Government" was the general statement; "the meeting at OLOZAGA's is a failure." In consequence of this rumor the *rente* fell ten centimes, and people began to think seriously of preparing for a conflict in the streets, for such is the alternative which this issue between the Monarchy and the Republic is likely to present. Those who believe that the longer the decision of it is delayed, the more sanguinary it will prove, loudly blamed the Government for its vacillation and timidity, while those who are opposed to any tampering with the principle of universal suffrage, or anticipation of the national will by the substitution of the Ministerial programme, as loudly accused its members of treason to the revolution. An investigation of the facts on which the rumor was based showed the alarm to be premature, but as they will serve to throw further light on the position in which matters stand, it is as well that I should place you in possession of them.

On Wednesday evening there was another meeting of the joint committee of Progressistas, Unionists and Democrats, which had been appointed to prepare the manifesto. In the morning news had arrived from Andalusia of a very disquieting character. In several towns the Republican section of the Democracy had assumed a menacing attitude; the workingmen had abandoned their shops and factories, and were parading the streets in processions, headed by banners and music. The armed force had dissolved a number of these tumultuous groups, but had not succeeded in quieting the general agitation. Again, it was known that several of the newly-appointed Governors of Provinces who had been selected from the Democratic Party were preparing the districts under their control for a Republican vote. In short, the Government had to solve a problem so as not to become at once the victim of the Republicans, and of those of its own party who accused it of timidity. Its friends put the alternative squarely to it. It had either to proclaim promptly the Monarchy or the Republic.

Then followed efforts to effect a fresh compromise. The Unionists and Progressistas offered to concede the fullest individual rights, in short, all the principles of the Democracy, if the latter, recognizing the disposition of the country under existing circumstances, would frankly and resolutely accept the proclamation of a constitutional monarchy. A large majority of the leading Democrats felt that they could not abandon the idea of a federal republic. Others, of equal influence, thought that a compromise might be effected by the substitution of an elective monarchy, surrounded by Democratic institutions. This idea was rejected, and hence the rumor of a definitive rupture, which had spread so much alarm throughout the capital.

In the course of the same day, as if anticipatory of the effervescence which these dissensions would produce in the public mind, an address signed by RIVERO, the chief of the Democracy, in his quality of First Alcalde, was posted on all the walls of the city, counseling the people to the preservation of order and respect for the laws. This, however, did not allay the general agitation. The Republicans, especially, were very violent. Some were to be heard deploring the annihilation of the fruits of the conquests effected by the revolution; others openly declared themselves in favor of trying the issue with the Government by force of arms, while others again took up the Andalusian project of choosing ESPARTERO as King, which would have the double recommendation of defeating the Montpensier programme and of affording time to prepare the country for the Republic, the Duc DE LA VICTOIRE being without heirs and having only a few years to live. It is astonishing with what rapidity this idea at once took hold of the public mind. It seemed to strike both the Monarchists, who are not pledged to MONTPENSIER, and the Republicans, who are determined to resist his election at the point of the bayonet, as the only possible solution of the difficulty. Yesterday the streets were placarded with a long and skillfully-written address to the people in his favor. I need scarcely add that the Duc DE LA VICTOIRE is entirely a stranger to these proceedings. Although still hale and hearty, he has no ambition to reënter political life, still less to accept the position of King. He need not, however, fear the weight of its responsibilities, for as I heard Gen. MILAN DE BASCH drily observe the other evening, "the Spanish people will take care to surround the throne with such restrictions that the monarch occupying it will enjoy a complete sinecure." I certainly know no candidate who will be more popular with the great body of the Spanish people, and more especially in Catalonia, Arragon and Andalusia, than ESPARTERO. Having as Regent occupied a position of almost Royal dignity, he will not be as unacceptable to the Spanish aristocracy as some of the more recent military additions to their ranks. They will be allowed, however, to exercise but very little choice in the matter.

One great source of anxiety here is the attitude of the volunteer force, which has been partially disarmed. None but the old, worthless muskets were given up, and those taken from the arsenal, most of them needle guns, are still in the hands of the people. Besides these, they are in possession of a large number of revolvers. A very angry feeling exists among them at the want of confidence exhibited toward them by the Government. Over all these men Gen. ESCALANTE, their chief, exercises unbounded influence. He boasted the other evening at one of the clubs that at a signal from him thirty thousand men, fully armed, would descend into the streets. "If the reactionists at the head of the Government put us to it," he added, "by endeavoring to rob us of the fruits of the revolution, we shall see who is the strongest. If MONTPENSIER enters Madrid it will only be over our bodies." It is estimated that the value of the arms in the hands of the people of the capital alone is little short of a million of dollars. In the provinces the Republicans are also fully armed. "That is all very well," I replied, to the person who gave me this information, himself a prominent member of the party, "but of what use are these arms in the hands of men who are unfamiliar with their use? They would have no chance against the army." "All you foreigners make the same mistake," was his answer. "At least three-fourths of the men enrolled in the Republican ranks are old soldiers who have served their time; and as to the army itself, one-half of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers are with us. The other half are men of no opinions, and care little for liberal institutions. They sneer at the promotion recently bestowed on them to secure their loyalty, and say they do not mind how often these political changes occur so that each time they bring a step with them."

SQUIB AGAINST THE DUC DE MONTPENSIER.

One of the cleverest and bitterest political pasquinades that I have seen is a letter addressed to the Duc DE MONTPENSIER by a *soi distant* agent professing to have been sent here by the Duke to ascertain his chances for the throne. Under the pretext of fulfilling this task the writer tells him all the unpleasant truths which are being uttered here about him and his family. I wish I had time to translate this squib for you. It cuts the Duke's pretensions all to pieces. There were circulated yesterday throughout the city thousands of cards bearing the name of a person of German descent who desires to put in his claims to the throne of Spain. He turns out to have been a recent inmate of a lunatic asylum. What an effective though unintentional satire on the claims of those who are secretly intriguing for this unenviable and dangerous position!

RIEGO.

Yesterday was celebrated in the Church of San Millan the anniversary service for the soul of RIEGO, the military patriot, who, in 1823, was garrotted in the Plaza de la Cibada, and whose name has been given to the hymn which is so popular with the Spanish revolutionists. The crowd was very large, but none of the Ministers or their subordinates were present, a fact which was severely commented upon.

HELPING THEMSELVES.

The *Gazette* of yesterday contains a decree promoting PRIM to the rank of Captain-General of the Army. These titles and promotions come badly at the present time, and excite a good deal of murmuring. The people say that it is the old story repeated over again. I am afraid that we have got through the stage of disinterestedness with which the revolution started.

The Religious Opinions of Mr. J. S. Mill.

The following correspondence appeared in the columns of the London *Times*:

Nov. 4, 1868.

MR. MILL—*Sir*: As a volunteer canvasser and committee-man (St. Anne's District) I have met several refusals to vote for you on account, as the voters say, of your being an atheist. It would give me great satisfaction, and also secure a large number of votes for the Liberal cause, if you would in some public manner contradict what I consider a slander upon your public character.

Very sincerely yours,
FREDK. BATES.

No. 20, LITCHFIELD-STREET, W. C.

BLACKHEATH PARK, Kent, Nov. 9, 1868.

DEAR SIR: I suppose the persons who call me an atheist are the same who are impudently asserting that Mr. GLADSTONE is a Roman Catholic. I should think my friends in Westminster must by this time be aware that Tories in election times stick at nothing. An attempt was made to raise the same cry against me at my first election, and the defence which I did not choose to make for myself was made for me by several eminent dignitaries of the Church of England. At that time I declared my deliberate determination, on principle, not to answer any questions whatever respecting my religious creed, because I acknowledge no right in any one to ask them, and because I owe it to future candidates, and to the interest of future constituencies, not to encourage a practice the effect of which would be that when no objection can be found to a candidate's character or political opinions, attempts would be made to extract from himself materials for raising a religious prejudice against him, which is often easiest stirred up against the best men. I think I shall act most rightly and most in conformity to my principles by adhering to this declaration. If any one again tells you that I am an atheist, I would advise you to ask him how he knows, and in what page of my numerous writings he finds anything to bear out the assertion? You will find he has nothing at all to say. If he talks about my subscription for Mr. BRADLAUGH, he should be asked whether he thinks that the workingmen of Northampton, who have adopted Mr. BRADLAUGH as their candidate, or the members of the Reform League, who elected him one of their council, are all atheists.

You are free to make any use you please of this letter.

I am, dear Sir, yours very faithfully,
Mr. FREDERICK BATES. J. S. MILL.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

A Widow Married to Her Own Brother, Whom She Had Never Seen.

From the Detroit Free Press, Nov. 21.

There passed through this city yesterday, *en route* to Chicago, a lady whose history is one of the most remarkable ever brought to public notice. It has been well said that truth is stranger than fiction, and the details of this lady's history abundantly verify the adage. For reasons which all will see the propriety of, we withhold her name, merely relating the facts as they were communicated to our reporter by one who had heard her "strange, true story" from her own lips. In 1838 her parents emigrated to this country from England, leaving behind them an only son some ten years of age, who had engaged as cabin-boy on a merchant vessel in the East India trade—they landing in New-York, when, a few months later, the subject of this sketch was born. While she was yet a helpless infant, both her parents died, and she was sent to the Foundling's Home, where she remained some time, when she was finally adopted by a lady and gentleman who then resided in Elmira, N. Y. Of course she knew nothing of her sailor brother, and she grew up in the belief that she was really the child of her foster parents. At the age of 18 she married an industrious young mechanic, and set out for the great West. After traveling in various States, they finally settled in Missouri, where they continued prosperous and happy until the storm of war burst upon the country. Then her husband, in common with the thousands of his misguided countrymen, enlisted in the service of the rebellion, and was assigned to Gen. PRICE's army. He served faithfully during the first eighteen months of the war, but was finally killed in one of the Southwestern engagements. From the breaking out of the war, the lady of whom we write had lost all trace of her foster parents, owing to the disturbed condition of that portion of the country in which she resided, and after her husband's death she removed to St. Louis, where she sought to maintain herself by serving. In 1863, she again married, and her husband embarked in business in St. Louis. This last marriage was a thoroughly happy one and in the course of time two children were born unto them. The husband gradually extended his business operation, so that much of his time was necessarily spent in traveling about the country, and during one of his business tours he visited Chicago, where he became acquainted with a lady and gentleman, who, by a fortunate chain of circumstances, he ascertained were the long-lost foster parents of his wife. Delighted at the discovery he had made, and pleased no doubt with anticipations of the joyful surprise he should give his wife, the husband at once concluded his business with the intention of returning to St. Louis, and bringing her to Chicago for the purpose of reuniting her with her friends, without having first prepared either party for such an event. On the night of his contemplated departure for home, while conversing with Mr. and Mrs. ——, it happened that he was led into a recital of his adventures about the world, and before the narrative was finished his listeners knew that their adopted daughter had married her own brother, who, before she was born, had sailed for East India. Horrified beyond expression, the wretched man fled from the house, and from that hour no tidings of him have ever reached his friends.

This was in March last, and a few weeks later the wretched sister-wife was rendered comparatively poor by the destruction of a large portion of the property left in her hands, by fire.

Although written to by her stricken friends, their letters never reached her, and a few weeks since she started for Elmira, her early home. Upon her arrival here she learned the address of her foster parents, with whom she at once communicated, giving them full details of her experience since she had first bade them farewell, upon setting out for her Western home. Their answer to her letter contained a statement of the terrible discovery of the identity of her husband and brother, together with an affectionate invitation to come to them with her children and share their home.

Heart-broken, and nearly crazed by the strange *dénouement* of her happy married life, the wretched woman hastened to accept the offer, and this morning will doubtless see her reunited to her earliest and dearest friends.

The Burning of the Ohio State Lunatic Asylum—Incidents of the Fire.

From the Ohio Statesman (Columbus) Nov. 21.

During the terrible fire Wednesday night at the Lunatic Asylum, no persons more exerted themselves or performed more efficient service than Dr. MORRILL and Dr. STEWARD, the Assistant Surgeons. Both performed many acts of heroism, and both were many times in greatest danger. Dr. STEWARD had a most thrilling adventure in attempting the rescue of the large woman who, on being taken to the Amusement Hall, created a sensation by a dance upon the piano. This woman was one of the strongest and most violent in the Asylum. She made no effort to escape from her room, though the cinders from above were falling about and the ceiling threatening to fall. Dr. STEWART rushed to her rescue at the risk of his life. He entered the room, when the frantic woman turned upon him, closed the door and placed her back against it, thus preventing the escape of the man who had come to save her. She was so powerful that the Doctor's efforts to force her from the door were unavailing. An attendant had followed him, however, and the two finally succeeded in dragging her from the burning room to the Amusement Hall, where she celebrated her rescue by a dance upon the piano, destroying the instrument entirely. There were many humorous incidents connected with the burning of the asylum. The proverbial fate of household goods on such occasions was fully exemplified. One stalwart man stepped carefully over a fragment of charred timber, and cunningly avoiding collision with a boy bearing an empty market basket, strode far to the rear with a pillow snugly squeezed under each arm. Scarcely had he issued from the perishing structure when a fine dressing bureau came tumbling after him, which was dashed to pieces on the stone flagging. A barrel of potatoes duly hooped and headed, was rolled away from the fire, while Fairbanks' scales came down on the stony surface with a vim which was heard above the roar of the flames, suggesting serious doubts of future usefulness. Two men, with shouts of excitement, bore a large basket filled with smoothing irons, which were tenderly laid upon the ground, while two others rushed out and dashed upon the same spot a basket full of preserved peaches in fragile jars. A box of shoes required the care and attention of three men to deposit it safely on the ground, while piles of queensware were taught to look out for No. 1, as they were pitched from the arms of a half-grown boy upon a general collection of kitchen utensils, prominent among which were a score or more of large iron pots. Frenzy seized upon the throng of busy movers, and no wonder. If the burning of an ordinary dwelling-house incites frenzied excitement in the minds of men, there certainly seemed some reason in the awful surroundings of that fearful night, for proceedings which, under other circumstances, would entitle the actors to accommodations in a mad-house, to say the least.

THE TWENTIETH WARD WIFE MURDER.—REBECCA CARSON, the woman who was severely beaten on Saturday night by her husband, JOHN CARSON, at No. 510 West Thirty-eighth-street, as previously noticed, died early yesterday morning from the injuries sustained by her. Coroner ROLLINS assumed charge of the case yesterday though he held no inquest, as the *post mortem* examination of the remains by Dr. JOHN BEACH had not been completed. The investigation will be taken up to-day.

SPAIN—ITS FUTURE.

The Bible the Source of Liberty—The First Reformers—Protestantism in Catholic Countries—Spain under the Moors—Spanish Uprising—The Future.

THE BEECHES, Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.

Protestantism, some one said, (I think GUIZOT,) was an invention of the human mind against what?—apparently against the abuses of the Church. But the abuses of the Church arose from other elements, partly political as well as ecclesiastical. Those elements were darkness, idolatry, slavery; each the consequence of the other. The Bible is the compendium of fundamental truth. It contains the primary principles of society. It is the great charter of human liberty.

"He is the freeman whom the truth makes free,
And all are slaves beside."

I see that Rev. Mr. HECKER says the Bible was translated before the Reformation, and makes out that the Roman Church was a good sort of a mother, who was willing to mend all abuses and have her children read the Bible, and the naughty children were so ungrateful as not to see and acknowledge all this kindness. I take it that WICKLIFFE was one of the earliest reformers, and that he translated the Bible, and for that, and for the doctrines he found there, was so persecuted that the Council of Constance in 1415 ordered his remains to be disinterred and cast out of consecrated ground; and they were cast out and thrown into the brook near by. The view of the Bible taken by the Romanists is expressed by KNIGHTON, Canon of Leicester: "Christ delivered his Gospel to the clergy and doctors of the Church that they might administer to the laity and to weaker persons, according to the state of the times and the wants of man." But this Master JOHN WICKLIFFE translated it out of Latin into English, and thus laid it more open to laity, and to women who can read, than it formerly had been to the most learned of the clergy, even to those who had the best understanding, and in this way the Gospel pearl is "cast abroad and trodden under foot of swine," &c., &c. Now, it must be confessed that one great object of Protestants is to give the Bible to these swine, namely, the women and the laity.

It is amusing, to say the least, to hear the Romanists call Protestantism "a failure!" If it be a failure, why are they so much concerned about Italy, and Austria, and Spain? Why do they fear the downfall of dynastic tyranny? Why do they try to keep Protestant churches from Italy and Austria? Why do they lament the downfall of the infamous Bourbon dynasty of Spain? Why are they startled, and lament over the tumbling down of the ruined, corrupted, decaying institutions of both political and ecclesiastic barbarism? I have never seen people so astonished as the Romanists (and many Protestants, who seem to think that all things must remain as they were) are at the revolution in Spain. But they will see greater things than these in a few years. The institutions of Europe, ecclesiastical and political, are what GRANT, when before Richmond, said the Confederacy was: They are but a hollow ball, ready to break and fall at any moment. We have seen the Kingdom of Italy formed from the weak, effeminate political bodies before existing; Rome tottering to its final fall, only upheld by France; Austria annulling the Concordat, by which Rome still ruled her, and her proud Princes declaring they could no longer resist the people. And now, we see Spain casting off the last of the Bourbons and looking round to see if she cannot find freedom and embrace it. Perhaps she will not at once. What of that? She has taken one firm step forward, and she will take another. Be patient, and dark-minded Spain will be free and regenerated. Be patient, and Rome will listen meekly to the Gospel which Paul once preached within its borders, and Austria, like her own Bohemia, hear the voice of another Hess.

Now, let us observe; these great movements are within Roman Catholic countries, and so was the Reformation itself. This too, is a reformation. It is an insurrection of the human mind; this, too, is Protestantism. The Pope recognizes the fact, and calls another Grand Council. One thing may safely be predicted of it: That it will not attempt any more to suppress the Bible, or cast out the bones of the reformers. On the contrary, it will be itself a reformer, and endeavor, if possible, to recognize the new order of things, and separate the Church from Governments. If it makes Christianity free in all countries of the earth, and defends it against legal oppression, it will give the Gospel, in its pure form, free course to run, and be glorified. What has that got to do with Spain? Everything. The State cannot be free when the Church is not free. When we see perfect religious toleration there, and a perfectly free Press, we need not inquire what the form of Government is; for, whatever the form may be, the Government will be directed by the people.

Spain was once the very central light of Europe. Cast your eyes back, nearly a thousand years, and fancy yourself in the splendid Court of Cordova. The Moors were then the cultivators of learning, philosophy and poetry. It shone throughout Europe with a vivid display of both intellectual and national glory, which has not been equaled till recently in the modern Paris and London. Cordova was said to occupy seventy square miles on the Guadalquiver, and to have its hundreds of morgues and its thousands of palaces. Look down, then, through the centuries of Christian monarchy, in which were the Charleses, the Phillipses and the Bourbons, and do you think the contrast is an agreeable one? Is it not sad to think that Christian intolerance degraded rather than elevated the Spanish nation? Is it not sad to see Spain in 1700, with less population than she had under the Moors of Cordova? Why should it be diminished and impoverished? The simple fact is, that Christianity was oppressed and mind darkened by the bigoted and intolerant monarchs who, under the moral influence of Jesuits and Roman Bishops, had governed Spain. England had the good fortune to have WICKLIFFE and the early reformers, who laid the foundation of civil and religious liberty, the result of which is the free Empire of Great Britain and the Republic of the United States, and a civilization which will cease not its conquests till the earth is filled with the love of constitutional freedom. The difficulty with Spain is that she had no such advantage. She had no innate light; but had to get it by reflection. The Napoleonic invasion, though apparently an unfortunate thing, has been the source of light and prosperity to Spain. It broke up the great deep of darkness. It introduced new ideas. The Cortes regained its power. The Constitutions of 1812 and 1822 and 1837 were formed, and though the Holy Alliance for a time put down Spanish freedom, yet the seeds remained. They have sprung up, and bear some healthy fruit. Since 1812 Spain has been more prosperous than she had been for three centuries previous.

What will come? Gradually what has come in England, and what will assuredly come all over Europe. Popular sovereignty will be acknowledged. The Church will be left free. Protestant churches and free schools will be established. The public mind will be educated. The people will be fitted for free Government, and in the meanwhile, whether the Government is a constitutional monarchy or a republic matters little. The grand points are a free Church, a free Press and a free people. Probably Spain will take very nearly the course of Italy. It will retain the monarchy for a time, but not a great while; for, as the great popular movement goes on, it becomes more rapid. PAINE was an infidel, and expected the revolution in France to revolutionize the world immediately. Had he been a Christian he would have known, and been glad to know, that God governs the world by slow but sure processes. Like the constitution of the natural world, He leaves his Word gradually to leaven and ferment the world, till His perfect work is accomplished.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

THE KUKLUX KLAN.

Report of Gen. George H. Thomas on the Condition of Affairs in Kentucky and Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE ATLANTIC, LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 1, 1868.

To the Adjutant-General United States Army, Washington City, D. C.:

GENERAL: I have the honor to submit the following report of the operations of my command, and of the condition of my Department, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1868:

Referring to my last report, dated Sept. 30, 1867, my command then consisted of the Second and Twenty-fifth Infantry, six companies of the Forty-fifth Infantry, two companies of the Fifth Cavalry, and one company of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. During the year two additional companies of the Forty-fifth Infantry have been organized and placed on duty in the Department, and the two companies of the Fifth Cavalry have been transferred from it, leaving the force at present as follows: Second and Twenty-fifth Infantry, the eight companies of the Forty-fifth Infantry, and one company of the Twenty-ninth Infantry. There has been no material change in the disposition of the troops. * * * *

On the 1st of October, at the request of His Excellency, Gov. BOREMAN, of West Virginia, the General-in-Chief sent one company of the Twelfth Infantry, from the Department of Washington, to Phillippi, Barbour County, West Virginia, for temporary duty, where they remained till the 10th of November, when they were relieved and returned to Washington, their service being no longer needed. The necessity for the services of this company, as stated by Gov. BOREMAN, was to "aid the civil authorities in enforcing the laws of the State, and especially to protect the Board of Registration, then sitting at Phillippi, and to secure quiet and protect the voters on the day of election, as the officers of registration had been set upon by such numbers and in such force that they were unable to perform their duties." * * * * * *

The duties of the troops have been much the same as heretofore reported, and the same necessity for them exists. The state of society, as regards the non-observance of law, and the want of protection for life and property, has not at all improved, and in some sections is decidedly worse. I had hoped that, with the good crops and increased substance obtained, the people would appreciate the blessings of peace and plenty, and abstain from that petty lawlessness so often engendered or stimulated by poverty; but, on the contrary, it would appear that, with increased means, the spirit of lawlessness is more actively exhibited.

With the close of the last, and beginning of the new year, the State of Tennessee was disturbed by the strange operations of a mysterious organization known as the "Kuklux Klan," which first made its appearance in Giles County. Within a few weeks it had spread over a great part of the State, and created no little alarm. Accounts of it from many sources were received at these headquarters. The newspapers recognized its existence by publishing articles on the subject, either denunciatory or with an attempt to treat its proceedings as harmless jokes, according to the political opinions of their editors. The Assistant Commissioner of the Bureau of Refugees and Abandoned Lands for Tennessee, in his reports—copies of which were furnished me—narrated many of the proceedings of the organization, whose acts were known to be of a lawless and diabolical nature. Organized companies of men, mounted and armed, horses and riders being disguised, patroled the country, making demonstrations calculated to frighten quiet citizens, and in many instances abused and outraged them, especially that class of colored people who, by their energy, industry and good conduct, are most prominent. I did not think it necessary to take any action on the information furnished until the month of March, when a member of the Legislature of Tennessee sent me a written statement of the doings of the organization, saying it carried terror and dismay throughout the country; that the civil authorities were powerless, and appeared terror-stricken; that his own life was threatened; and asked if something could not be done by the General Government to protect the community; if not, there was danger of a bloody collision. At the same time a Quartermaster's agent, traveling in Tennessee on duty, forwarded an official communication confirming previous reports on the subject. Such lawless and riotous conduct, requiring a power to suppress that was not exercised by the local authorities, was believed to be of such magnitude that it was probable the services of the troops under my command might be needed, under the general instructions to me, to assist the civil authorities in preserving the peace. But as on particular occasions of actual or threatened disturbances in Tennessee, wherein the difficulties were caused by the antagonism existing between the State authorities and their opponents, and were likely to affect the political future of the State, I had received special instructions as to my action, and believing these difficulties to be of that nature, some of the reports of this secret organization were forwarded to the General-in-Chief with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully forwarded to the Adjutant-General for the information of the General-in-Chief. He will see by this, as he doubtless has already learned from other sources, that the enemies of the present State Government in Tennessee are organized for resistance to the laws. This resistance to the laws is an outgrowth of the rebellion, and means, as well, opposition and hostility to everything representing patriotism and devotion to the best interests of the country, although, as yet, it has not taken the form of open resistance to the United States Government. As Tennessee is a fully constituted State, I consider that the State authorities should deal with and suppress the organization of lawless, desperate men, and I have not, up to the present time, considered myself authorized to take active measures against them. I shall be glad to receive any orders or instructions you may give me in the premises."

I was answered that the papers had been referred to the President, who had returned them with the following opinion:

"The Constitution provides that the United States shall protect each State, 'on application of the Legislature, or of the Executive, (when the Legislature cannot be convened,) against domestic violence.' As the Legislature of Tennessee is now in session, and as no application for Federal aid has been received from that body, or any information communicated by the Governor of that State, it is not, at this time, deemed within the province of the Executive to give any instructions upon the subject to which these papers refer."

Partial extracts from these papers, with the President's action on them, were permitted to be published by some authority at Washington, and caused a deal of comment in Tennessee. That portion of the Press of the State, whose greatest labors are to bring odium upon all who aided to save the Government from being destroyed by the late rebellion, hastened to deny the truth of the statements made to me, reflected very severely upon them, and, to fortify their assertions, procured and published the certificates of a few amiable persons of Northern birth, who were living under the protection of a well-organized Police force, that the alarm was a false one. But this only caused to be added further evidence concerning the truth of the original statements. From this time forth I was in the receipt of stories of oppression and outrage committed by these midnight prowlers. It was evident that the old spirit of proscription was far from having died out. It had remained a latent fire, ready to burst forth with violence upon the least occasion. Some of these statements were accompanied by appeals for assistance from the military. To all of these I returned for answers copies of the President's opinion, as before recited. This state of affairs continued till April, when action was taken by the State authorities which required the disposition of troops. On the 16th of April I received the following communication from His Excellency Gov. BROWNLOW, dated April 10:

"I most earnestly but respectfully ask you to dispatch, without delay, fifty armed regulars to Maury County, Tenn. Matters have been growing worse than ever since the State Militia were disbanded. To give you an idea of the state of affairs in that county, I inclose you a dispatch just received."

The dispatch referred to was from prominent citizens, stating that, in order to protect the lives of white and colored Unionists, United States troops should be stationed at Columbia. By the same mail, reports of outrages by Kuklux bands, in Maury County, amounting to murder, were received through Gen. CARLIN, Assistant Commissioner Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands. I immediately ordered one company of infantry to Columbia, Maury County, with instructions to render assistance to the civil authorities of the county. Just at this time, also, the Metropolitan Police of Memphis arrested the members of one of the dens at their meeting, and seized some papers containing what purported to be the oaths and obligations of the members of the society, which, being published, caused considerable excitement, as by these papers one of the objects of the society appeared to be the assassination of all who interfered with their plans. This expose had a good effect for a short time. For some weeks afterward there was a perceptible diminution of the number of outrages reported, and it was hoped the society had spent its force and would gradually die out; but in the month of June disturbances were renewed in Middle and West Tennessee, to such an extent that His Excellency Gov. BROWNLOW, made an application for troops to be stationed in a number of counties in the State. But it was for so large a force, and so many of the troops being on duty assisting the United States revenue officers in the collection of internal revenue, I was unable to comply with his request. At the same time Gen. CARLIN, Assistant Commissioner Bureau R. F. and A. L. for Tennessee, made a special report of affairs in Middle Tennessee, reciting a number of recent outrages, and expressing the opinion that if something was not done to suppress the Kuklux Klan, a war of races must ensue, as the negroes were driven almost to desperation by their continual persecution. A copy of this report was sent to the General-in-Chief for his information, with the statement that I agreed with Gen. CARLIN, but believed that the Governor of the State had full power under the laws of Tennessee to establish and support a force to preserve order in the State, and so informed him on his application for troops, which I could not supply. Soon after this, the Governor called by proclamation a special session of the Legislature, and in his message to that body recited the correspondence on the subject of furnishing troops referred to.

On the 19th of August I received from Col. W. F. PROSSER, Chairman of the House Committee of Military Affairs of the State of Tennessee, the following communication:

"SIR: I have the honor, very respectfully, to inclose a resolution of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, on the 'subject of calling on the United States authorities to furnish, as the emergency may demand, to the State of Tennessee, a military force to aid the Governor to preserve the peace,' &c. I am instructed by the Military Committee of the House to forward to you a copy of the above-named resolution, and to ask you what aid or assistance may be expected from the General Government, should a case be made by the State of Tennessee. An early reply is solicited."

The resolution referred to was as follows:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs take into consideration the subject of calling on the United States authorities to furnish, as the emergency may demand, to the State of Tennessee, a military force to aid the Governor to preserve the peace and afford protection to the persons and property of our citizens, and that they report the result of their deliberations.

These papers were forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army on the 11th of August, with the following indorsement:

"Respectfully referred for instructions concerning this important question, which I wish to receive before replying thereto. I have heretofore, upon request of the civil authorities, both State and National, furnished military aid, so far as the force at my disposal would permit, in execution of the laws, by guarding and protecting from resistance and violence those authorities when in the execution of their respective offices. Shall this be continued, or shall such aid be rendered only in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States? or what policy is it desired to adopt in Tennessee in this matter?"

In reply to the foregoing I received the letter of instructions of Aug. 25, covering a letter of instructions to Brevet Major-Gen. BUCHANAN, commanding Department of Louisiana, and a copy of letter of instructions from the Attorney-General of the United States to ALEXANDER MAGRUDER, Esq., United States Marshal, Northern District of Florida, for my guidance, copies of which were furnished to the Chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs of the Tennessee Legislature.

On the 17th of September I received the letter of instructions from the Secretary of War of Sept. 11, covering a copy of the application of the Committee of the Legislature of Tennessee to the President of the United States, for the use of United States troops in preserving order in the State, the instructions directing the troops to be furnished. To enable me to report the number of troops required to sustain the State authorities as directed, I applied to Gov. BROWNLOW for information as to the locality of the difficulties existing, and the degree of the same. He replied in full to my inquiries, upon the receipt of which, on the 23d of September, I replied to the Secretary of War, reporting that, in addition to the force then in the Department, one regiment of infantry would be required. On the 28th of September I was informed by telegram from Brevet Major-Gen. CANBY, commanding Department of Washington, that seven companies of the Twenty-ninth Infantry had been ordered to proceed to Tennessee without delay. * * With this, it is hoped the preparations for sustaining the civil authorities will be sufficient for the purpose, and it is believed that the knowledge that the United States is determined to sustain the civil authorities will prevent attempts to override them.

An explanation of, or excuse for, the formation of the Kuklux organization, made by its defenders, was that it was the natural result of the existence of the "Loyal League" secret organizations of Union men. It is reasonable to suppose this may be correct, but in justice to the latter, however impolitic or unwise their acts may be, there has been reported to me no one instance of outrage or unlawful act having been committed by them. Well-authenticated information leads me to believe that the Kuklux Klan was primarily but a species of organization without settled plans; but the peculiar condition of Tennessee—the inability, unwillingness and apathy of the local authorities—combined to demonstrate that if organized thoroughly upon a semi-military basis, the society could maintain itself, extend its power, and perform whatever it sought to do without let or hindrance—its great purpose being to establish a nucleus, around which the adherents of the late rebellion, active or passive, might safely rally, thus establishing a grand political society, the future operations of which would be governed by circumstances, fast developing in the then peculiar era of exciting public events. It is a matter of history now, acknowledged by its leaders and the public Press, that the society did extend itself throughout the South, and its operations in the unreconstructed States were of such a nature as to require the direct interference of the United States authorities, to suppress them. I have deemed it to be my duty to watch closely these organized oppositions to the Government, not from fear of their success, but to enable the Government to counteract them. These disorganizers have no little foundation for their plans, and are so blinded by their prejudices that, if given opportunity enough, they expose their schemes as well as forewarn the officers of the Government.

Much anxiety existed in Tennessee previous to the county elections, held in March of the present year. The State and city elections of 1867 were accompanied with so much excitement and threatened disturbance as to cause the General Government to order the concentration of troops at Nashville and Memphis to preserve the peace. It was feared by many of the local authorities that the like necessity would again occur, and I was so informed by them. But the elections passed off quietly. Troops were not called for except in Gallatin, Sumner County. This county contains a population at all times troublesome, and only the presence of troops prevents their defiance of all law by the encouragement of mobs to administer justice according to the personal likes or dislikes they bear toward their neighbors. The troops at this post were asked for by the local civil authorities to assist them; also by the leaders of both political parties. They were paraded at their quarters in readiness for action if there were any riotous proceedings, but did not interfere in any way with the election; there was, however, no collision between the parties. Subsequently, on the 28th of March, at a special election at Gallatin, there appeared to be imminent danger of a collision between the State Police force and the special county Police, each body being composed of partisans of the respective opposing parties. The post commander was requested by the opposing authorities, as well as by the prominent men of both political parties, to interfere and take possession of the town, in order to preserve the peace. He reported the fact to me, and was furnished with a copy of the President's opinion, as given in the case of the report of the operations of the Kuklux bands before recited, for his instructions and guidance.

On the 25th of September the Mayor of Nashville applied to the post commander for a military force to patrol the streets, and to be stationed at the voting places during the city election, to be held on the following day, as he feared there would be riotous proceedings. The post commander forwarded the application, approving it, but recommended that troops be stationed at the Capitol, to be used only in case of a riot, and not as patrols, nor to be stationed at the voting places. He was directed to furnish the troops as recommended by him, but not to interfere in any way with the management of the election. Your attention is respectfully called to the inclosed copy of report of Brevet Col. GEORGE A. WOODWARD, Forty-fifth Infantry, the post commander, (marked 1,) and a copy of a letter from the Superintendent of Metropolitan Police of Nashville, (marked 2,) showing the operations on this occasion.

The troops in the Department have rendered valuable assistance to the officers of the United States Courts, and to the United States revenue officers—to the former in protecting the Marshals or their deputies in making arrests, and to the latter in protecting them in making arrests of violators of the revenue laws and in seizures of property. Detachments of troops for these purposes were furnished on the application of the civil officers of the United States, with instructions to protect the officers while in the performance of their duties and to guard such prisoners as they might arrest until delivered at the jails or released on bail. But in no case should they make arrests by military authority. In some instances the combinations of lawless men engaged in illicit distilling were sufficiently powerful to require a strong force. In Knoxville District, East Tennessee, in the month of March, the resistance to the civil officers was complete, and, on their application, I was authorized by the General-in-Chief to send a force of cavalry to their assistance, which was done, and by their presence the laws were strictly enforced. Another force of cavalry was sent to Sequatchie Valley, East Tennessee, for the same purpose and with the same good effect. These operations occupied all the available cavalry force in the Department, and when at the same time the Assessor of the Fourth District of Kentucky applied for a mounted force to protect his officers, I was unable to furnish it, and applied to the General-in-Chief for an additional cavalry force to be sent to the Department, or that I be authorized to mount a portion of the Second Infantry. This application was not favorably considered, cavalry not being available, and it was not deemed expedient to mount infantry. Very recently the United States Marshal for the District of Kentucky applied for a mounted force to protect his officers in this same district, and declined to receive infantry which was tendered him. Subsequently, after applying directly to the War Department for a mounted force, he accepted the services of the infantry, and proceeded, with one company of the Second Infantry as a guard, to serve process upon parties in Nelson and Marion Counties. The troops met with no resistance, but the Marshal, while absent from the command at a house near by, was captured by a small band of armed men, who, after threatening his life and using violent language, permitted him to return to the command, which then returned to its station, the Marshal reporting to the commanding officer that he had no further use for it. At the present time indications are that these difficulties are increasing in the State of Kentucky, and that the whole force of troops in that State will be necessary to protect the United States civil officers while in the performance of their duty. For these duties, infantry has proved to be comparatively inefficient, however active they were. As soon as a movement was made, the criminals were informed of it by mounted Confederates before they could be reached by the troops, and would escape in time, removing or destroying the evidences of their guilt. In consequence of this I have not been able to render as much service to this Department of the Government as was needed, the two companies of cavalry, formerly in this Department, being wholly inadequate to the amount of work required, and the long marches performed by infantry were often without any good result. The recent transfer of the cavalry from the Department leaving me without any mounted force, I have been authorized to replace them by mounted infantry, which is being done with all possible dispatch.

A serious grievance to many citizens of the Department, especially in Tennessee, who have faithfully and honorably served as officers of the army, has been their prosecution before the Courts, by disloyal persons, for acts of trespass committed, or seizures of property made by them as United States officers during the war. Suits were brought in the local Courts where judge and jury were impaneled with the prosecutors, and judgments were awarded accordingly, all testimony as to the official character of the defendants and their acts at the time was useless, as it was not considered. Sufferers by these suits appealed for protection to the military authorities, under the provisions of War Department General Orders No. 3, series of 1866, which directs the protection of loyal persons against improper civil suits and penalties. But as War Department General Orders No. 84, series of 1866, publishing the President's proclamation that the rebellion has ended, and that the civil law was in full force, forbid the further application of General Orders No. 3, the petitioners were advised to transfer their cases to the United States Courts, under the provisions of the act of Congress, approved May 11, 1866, as published in War Department General Orders No. 37, series of 1866. This was done in most cases; but some of the sufferers had not the means to meet the expenses necessary for these proceedings, and were compelled to submit to being robbed of their property as a punishment for having faithfully served their country. On the other hand, I received, through the War Department, one complaint from a citizen of West Virginia, who had served in the rebel army, that he was being prosecuted for damages for acts committed by him as an officer, and by order of the Confederate military authorities. This application was referred to the authorities of the State of which he was a citizen, the military having no jurisdiction in the matter. No other complaint of this kind was received.

A question as to the obligation and binding force of the paroles accepted by the disarmed rebels, at the close of the war, has occurred in this Department during the year. A number of cases of assault by returned rebels, upon quiet citizens, wherein the civil authorities failed to afford protection to the injured, or punish the offenders, were reported to me, and, believing that the paroles bound these men to obey the laws of the community in which they were living, and that they were amenable to trial by military commission, if they failed to do so, I applied to the General-in-Chief for instructions in the matter, who directed me to arrest the offenders. Accordingly, one W. A. MILLIKEN, a paroled rebel, residing in Lagrange, Tenn., was arrested for violation of his parole in having assaulted a Union citizen. Before trial could be had, he was discharged from military custody by Judge TRIGG, of the United States District Court at Memphis, before whom he appeared on a writ of *habeas corpus*. A full report of the case was forwarded to the Adjutant-General's office, Washington, D. C., on the 15th of November, in which exception was taken to the action of Judge TRIGG in deciding upon the merits of the case alone, as to whether the man was guilty of the act charged, and not as to the jurisdiction of the military authorities in the case, thus leaving the question still pending as to whether there was authority for arresting and bringing to trial by military commission paroled rebel soldiers for violation of their paroles. At the same time I requested that the case or the question at issue might be carried to the United States Supreme Court, or, if that was impracticable, Congressional action was recommended. On the 30th of December I was furnished, in reply, with the opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States in the case. This opinion, without deciding the question as to the authority of military commissions to make arrests for violations of paroles, states that the Attorney-General is not prepared to say that MILLIKEN was held in custody for any known military offence, but so far as the parole alone is concerned, he takes it to be clear that it has no legal obligations after the cessation of the war, and closes with declaring it to be not advisable, even if it were practicable, to bring the case before the Supreme Court.

After this, no further attempt was made to afford protection to Union citizens, by enforcing the obligations of paroles, which appear to have been of little value, except to the paroled.

The termination of the business and disposal of the public property connected with the military railroads, with which I was charged in Executive orders of Aug. 8 and Oct. 14, 1865, has been conducted with as much success as was possible under the peculiar circumstances connected with it.

The public property was sold to the railroad companies of the Southern States on the terms prescribed in the Executive instructions, but the obligations of the purchasing parties have not yet been fulfilled. Extensions of time of payments were applied for. In some instances this was made necessary by the actual inability of the companies to meet the engagements made; but in general it was only to defer payments until the fallacious claims set up by them for payment from the United States Government for the use of the roads should be allowed as offsets. These applications were either approved or disapproved, in accordance with my judgment on the facts before me. Partial collections, as far as permitted in instructions from Washington, were made and in progress until, by direction of the Secretary of War, dated Nov. 11, 1867, the business was transferred from these headquarters to the Quartermaster-General's office at Washington, D. C.

In forwarding the final report of the Quartermaster in charge of the business, I made the following indorsement, dated Nov. 23, 1867:

"The attention of the Hon. Secretary of War *ad interim* is respectfully invited to this report as giving a complete statement of the indebtedness of the Southern railroads to the United States at this time, and of the efforts of some of these companies to evade or defer payments. As under recent instructions from the War Department the charge of the collection of these accounts is to be transferred to the Quartermaster-General at Washington, relieving me from further responsibility, I can only recommend that the Government hold these roads to their contract; that they be compelled to liquidate their indebtedness upon the terms agreed upon, without consideration or recognition in the least degree of any claims for damages or use by occupation of the United States—such claims being believed to be without foundation in justice or right. A persistent and combined effort on the part of these corporations to compel the recognition of these claims, has as persistently been ignored and repudiated by me, until the efforts, from want of success, have gradually been relaxed. It is believed that now, under the prospective change of affairs, these claims will again be urged and pressed for recognition; hence this earnest recommendation."

With this, my official connection with the business of the Military Railroad ceased.

Reviewing occurrences connected with the administration of affairs in the Department for the past year, I am enabled to report that to some extent the presence of troops has prevented personal collisions and partisan difficulties; but only partially so, for it is mortifying to acknowledge that the State and local laws, which should do so, and the more powerful force of public opinion, do not protect the citizens of the Department from violence. In fact, crime is committed because public opinion favors it, or, at least, acquiesces in it. The local laws are enforced or not, according to the controlling opinions of the community. A criminal who is popular with the mob can set law at defiance; but if a man is only charged with a suspicion of crime, if he is inimical to the community, he is likely to be hung to the nearest tree, or shot down at his own door. * * * * *

The causes of this lawlessness are different in the different States, and apply more particularly to Kentucky and Tennessee than to West Virginia. From the latter State there have been no complaints received other than that of the Governor in his application for troops before mentioned, the sending of which accomplished the objects for which they were needed. In Tennessee, where a majority of the late rebels are disfranchised, they, and sympathizers with them, have a hatred for the State authorities which is unconcealed and aggressive. In localities where the disfranchised element is strong, a spirit of persecution toward those in sympathy with the authorities—those who recognize the political rights of the enfranchised negroes, and the negroes themselves especially, shows itself in utter contempt of all respect for law. Violence is openly talked of. The editorials of the public Press are such as to create the most intense hatred in the breasts of ex-rebels and their sympathizers. The effect of this is to cause disturbance throughout the State, by inciting the ruffianly portion of this class of citizens to murder, rob and maltreat white Unionists and colored people in localities where there are no United States troops stationed. The local authorities often have not the will, and more often have not the power, to suppress or prevent these outrages.

In Kentucky disfranchisement cannot be alleged as a reason for the disturbances. Here the mass of the people are in sympathy with the State authorities, and those politically opposed make no attempt to resist them. The colored people are quiet and peaceable; they have no political rights, not being enfranchised, yet ruffians are permitted to tyrannize over them without fear of punishment. The testimony of negroes is refused in the State Courts, and the United States Courts are difficult of access to an ignorant people without friends or influence. In some districts ex-Union soldiers are persecuted by their more numerous rebel neighbors until they are forced into a resistance which sometimes ends with the loss of their lives, or they are compelled in self-defence to emigrate. An appeal to the courts affords but little hope for redress, as magistrates and juries too often decide in accordance with their prejudices without regard to justice. The controlling cause of the unsettled condition of affairs in the Department is, that the greatest efforts made by the defeated insurgents, since the close of the war, have been to promulgate the idea that the cause of liberty, justice, humanity, equality, and all the calendar of the virtues of freedom, suffered violence and wrong when the effort for Southern independence failed. This is, of course, intended as a species of political cant, whereby the crime of treason might be covered with a counterfeit varnish of patriotism, so that the precipitators of the rebellion might go down in history hand in hand with the defenders of the Government, thus wiping out with their own hands their own stains—a species of self-forgiveness amazing in its effrontery, when it is considered that life and property justly forfeited by the laws of the country, of war and of nations, through the magnanimity of the Government and people, were not exacted from them. Under this inspiration, the education of the great body of the people, moral, religious and political, has been turned into channels wherein all might unite in common. The impoverishment of the South resulting from war and its concomitants; the emancipation of the slaves, and the consequent loss of substance; the ambiguity and uncertainty of political rights and financial values, as well as personal rivalries, have all combined to strengthen the efforts of pernicious teachers.

The evil done has been great, and it is not discernible that an immediate improvement may be expected.

I am, General, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,
Major-General-Commanding.

The Alaska Purchase—Rumored Heavy Lobby Fees.

The special Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is responsible for the following:

"The report by cable that a draft for one million pounds sterling had been paid to the Russian Government by BARING BROTHERS, on account of the Alaska purchase by the United States, gives rise to some inquiry as to why the draft was for only five million dollars, when the purchase money was seven million two hundred thousand dollars. A story has floated about here for a month or two that this additional two millions and upward swells the bank accounts of various high officials, editors, correspondents, lobbying and loafers, who are supposed to have aided in stifling the opposition of the House of Representatives to that purchase. It has been said a list of all who were paid their price is in existence, in which several prominent journalists are put down at twenty thousand dollars each, and lesser lights in proportion. But the story is said to be gossip, and purely malicious at that. Nevertheless, the fact that only five millions reached His Czarship has a suspicious look."

The Williams College Difficulty—The Students Defeated.

From the Hartford Courant, Nov. 21.

Dr. HOPKINS, the President, returned Saturday, the 14th. Sunday he preached to about one-third of the students. A meeting of the students was held on Monday after a conference between their Committee and the President. He addressed it and said that he did not consider them out of the College; that they could not vote themselves out; that it was impossible for the faculty to yield the point in question, since it involved the question of all authority; that he would rather see the College rased to its foundations, than have the report go out to the world that the students rules the faculty. He gave an opportunity for all who were willing to go to recitations at 4 o'clock, and intimated that such might, after a time, get honorable dismissals if they desired them. The students voted 57 yeas and 99 nays not to accept the conditions. Nevertheless at 4 o'clock half the students appeared in their recitation rooms. Those who had voted nay met again in the evening and agreed to go into College again under protest. Tuesday morning the wheels were in full operation. The faculty through their Secretary says: "The position taken by President HOPKINS was the same as had been assumed by the faculty, viz.: that any petition, presented properly by the students after a return to their duties, would now, as at all times, be respectfully considered. No pledge was given that the new rule should be repealed or modified, but simply that it would be reconsidered; and this statement had been repeatedly made to the students from the first."

A CHILD BEATEN TO DEATH.—A little colored girl named LAURA MITCHELL, between four and five years of age, was found dead on Sunday morning upon a pallet in the room where she has been living with her father and a woman named MARTHA NICHOLSON. Mr. WEAVER was making the necessary arrangements for her funeral, when the Coroner was notified of suspicions of foul play, and directed the suspension of the burial until he had made an investigation. A jury was summoned and an inquest held, terminating about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at which sufficient evidence was elicited to commit MITCHELL and the woman to jail for trial upon the charge of murder.

MITCHELL is a widower, and his work being in the country, he hired a room in the house of his brother-in-law, on Mississippi-street, near Tinker, and gave his child into the charge of the woman NICHOLSON, he only coming home every week or two. The neighbors say that MARTHA treated the little girl shamefully, and that on Monday last she broke a broomstick over its head. On Friday and Saturday it was playing around the house as usual, but on Saturday night it complained of feeling ill when it went to bed. During the night SAWYER and his wife (sleeping in the next room) heard it crying, and spoke to the woman NICHOLSON to see what was the matter with it. She did not do so, and on Sunday morning it was found dead in the corner where it had been laid the evening previous.—*Indianapolis Journal, Nov. 17.*

FROZEN AND MAIMED.—The Dubuque (Iowa) *Times* relates the following curious story: "A few days ago three maimed brothers from Minnesota crossed on the ferry-boat to this side. One had lost both arms and legs, and the other two both legs. They related to Commodore YATES the following fearful incident: Last Winter, the three brothers started out to a singing-school, with three young ladies, in an ox-sled. While on the way a heavy snow-storm came up and caused them to lose their way. After wandering about for hours they were finally 'snowed in' on the prairie. Locked up in that snowy prison the three women froze to death, and the brothers were so badly frozen as to result in their present maimed condition."

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE GREENWICH-STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.—Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES of the shooting of JOHN CARROLL, in Greenwich-street, by Officer BARBELLETT, of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, in which it was made to appear that the Policeman was at fault in the premises. The case came up before Justice LEDWITH yesterday morning, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when it appeared that CARROLL was a prisoner, and he was arraigned by the officer to answer a charge of assault. BARBELLETT exhibited traces of severe usage, his eye having been "gouged." He had been rendered temporarily helpless, in consequence of the savage assault upon him by CARROLL. Although he had been shot in the mouth, he showed no external sign of a pistol-shot wound, the bullet having passed between his lips and lodged between his teeth. As the Magistrate was satisfied that the prisoner had assaulted the officer without any provocation, he held CARROLL to bail for trial.

THE "GULF CITY" FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner FLYNN held an inquest yesterday at the New-York Hospital over the remains of DAVID POLLOCK, the engineer of the steamship *Gulf City*, who was killed on Saturday by being crushed in the reversing motion of the machinery, as already reported in the TIMES. The steamer was preparing to go on her trip to Galveston, Texas, and steam was up. First Assistant-Engineer LARKINS was on the working platform on the middle deck when he heard a cry to stop the engine. He went down to see what was the matter, and found deceased lying between the bracket and the reverse motion, with his head down on the flooring. A verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was a native of New-York, and 42 years of age.

THE DUNN SUICIDE CASE.—Coroner KEENAN concluded the inquest in the case of TIMOTHY DUNN, of No. 42½ Hamilton-street, who died from a pistol-shot wound in the temple, received under peculiar circumstances at No. 2½ Morris-street. It appeared yesterday that a charge of felonious assault and battery had been made against the deceased, on which he was to be tried the ensuing week at the General Sessions, and as the drift of the evidence tended toward the theory of a suicidal death, the jury rendered a verdict to that effect, after considerable discussion and evident reluctance.

LARCENY OF A DIAMOND PIN.—JEREMIAH R. PETERSON met PATRICK NOLAN on Saturday night, and at the corner of Catharine-street and East Broadway handed him a diamond pin, valued at $75, for inspection. The jewel suddenly disappeared, and as NOLAN pretended ignorance of its whereabouts, he was arrested in order to refresh his memory, and on his being arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at Essex Market, he was remanded for examination. NOLAN is well known as a "feather weight" in pugilistic circles.

DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—LOUIS KAMWEYER, of No. 36 Walker-street, had in his employ FREDERICK ROSA, as a fringe maker, and he having missed large quantities of silk twist, caused the arrest of ROSA on suspicion of larceny. He was found in possession of $39 worth of the missing goods, and it was ascertained that he had disposed of more silk to HENRY DIECKER, of No. 441 Bowery. When arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, the accused was held for trial.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—JOHN WHITE, who had an arm and both legs severed from his body on Saturday night, by being run over by a Hudson River freight train at the corner of North Moore and Hudson streets, died yesterday morning at the New-York Hospital. Deceased attempted to climb on the train as it was in rapid motion, and fell beneath the wheels. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest on the remains yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

WILSON INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.—The Managers of the Wilson Industrial School will give a Thanksgiving dinner to the children and families connected with their Mission. Donations of money or provisions are solicited, and may be sent to the Institution, No. 137 Avenue A, or to Mrs. JONATHAN STURGES, No. 5 East Fourteenth-street.

MINOR ITEMS.—ANDREW MARTLEY, a Brooklynite, fell overboard at Pier No. 35, East River, and was rescued from drowning by the Police....THOS. WILLIAMS, of No. 230 East Thirtieth-street, aged 60, was run over in South-street by a Bleecker car, and sent to Bellevue Hospital....Two men were seen on Saturday night by Detective WOOLDRIDGE carrying a bale of dry goods marked "R. M. HACKENBERG, Hackettstown, N. J.," which they incontinently dropped and then ran away. The bale awaits an owner at the Sixth Ward Police Station....A slight fire occurred in the liquor store of JOHN CROWE, No. 83 Baxter-street....An unknown man, aged 50, was found dying in the cellar of No. 406 East Houston-street, where he was in the habit of sleeping. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

FUNERAL OF A YOUNG FIREMAN.—The entire Fire Department of Brooklyn turned out yesterday in token of their esteem for the memory of GEORGE BOYHART, late a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 2, who was killed by the falling of the wall at the Water-street fire, on Thursday morning last. His remains were interred in the Evergreen Cemetery. He was only 20 years of age.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—LOUIS DEGAN was arrested on Saturday night by Officer EDEN, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, on a charge of selling liquors without a license. He was held for examination before Justice RILEY.

KINGS COUNTY OFFICIAL CANVASS.—From the official canvass of the votes polled at the recent election in Kings County, it appears that there were 67,565 votes, of which SEYMOUR received 39,838, and GRANT 27,707—SEYMOUR's majority being 12,131; HOFFMAN 41,416, and GRISWOLD 26,149—HOFFMAN's majority 15,267. GRANT was thus 1,558 votes ahead of GRISWOLD, and HOFFMAN was 1,578 votes ahead of the Electoral ticket.

FIRE IN OXFORD-STREET.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the carpenter shop of G. H. BAKER, in Oxford-street, between Park and Flushing avenues, was fired by some incendiary and totally destroyed. Loss $250, on which there is no insurance.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS FOR MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Ingraham, Mullin and J. F. Barnard, JJ.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Enumerated Motions.

Nos.
162—Osborne vs. Wheeler, Jr.
163—Ballentine et al. vs. Hennessy.
164—Manhattan Oil Co. vs. Camden & Amb. R.R.
165—Kume et al. vs. Ford et al.
166—Hoyle et al. vs. Plata, & Montreal R.R. Co.
167—Sixth-av. R.R. Co. vs. Kerr et al.
168—Heuberer vs. Furse.
169—Burke et al. vs. Valentine et al.
170—Sherwood vs. Lane et al.

Nos.
171—McIntyre vs. Fitch.
172—Lake vs. Close et al.
173—Lake vs. Nelson et al.
174—Bank of New-Orleans vs. Matthews.
175—Manhattan Gaslight Co. vs. Ross.
176—Cahill et al. vs. Palmer et al.
177—Cooke vs. Brigham.
178—Witte vs. Ulricha.
179—Haviland et al. vs. The Mayor.
180—E. River National Bank vs. Steinreich.
181—Bach et al. vs. Foote et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10½ A. M.—Oyer and Terminer Business and Civil Calendar.

Nos.
1063—Mummy vs. Baker et al.
1261—Mackay vs. Mennies.
943—Deane et al. vs. Morris et al.
1099—Kline vs. Barstow et al.
1343—Darling et al. vs. Brown et al.
1413—N. H. Steamboat Co. vs. West et al.
1416—Atlantic Dock Co. vs. Mayor, &c. of N. Y.
915—Oram vs. Richmond Iron Min. Co.
1441—Brinckerhoff vs. Dubois.
1449—Christie, &c., vs. Story.

Nos.
1453—Duvall et al. vs. Wood et al.
1457—Wooster vs. Minus.
1459—Lipps vs. Slussman et al.
1467—Carrington vs. Bais et al.
1469—Bailey et al. vs. Hudson R. R. Co.
1471—Newell vs. Parsons.
1473—Smith vs. Cook.
1475—Abbey et al. vs. Mann.
1477—Newman vs. Kelly, Sheriff.
1479—De La Vergne et al. vs. Conover.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10:30 A. M.

Issues of Law and Fact.

Nos.
33—Brett vs. Van Arsdale.
245—Lockwood vs. Manice.
304—Stebbins vs. Odell.
132—Murphy vs. Duncan.
161—Hudson vs. Berrand.
179—Goldman vs. Meehrbuch.
205—Middlefield F. and B'ld'g Stone Co. vs. Dayton.
206—Oppenheimer vs. Bohm.
254—Van Riper vs. Reed.
275—Bruce vs. La Farge.

Nos.
283—Hinckley vs. Walsh.
308—Gumares vs. Jennings.
309—Howell vs. Hoagland.
310—Kirtland vs. Schanck.
319—Crowley vs. McKnight.
329—Walsh vs. Kennedy.
342—Crummy vs. Hogan, impleaded.
343—Harris vs. Turner.
363—Clark vs. Ross.
370—King vs. Sanford.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Sutherland, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Reserved Cases.

Nos.
42—Leonard vs. Leonard.
51—Doherty vs. Egan.
56—Same vs. Same.
59—Davison vs. Price.
60—Herth, &c., vs. Bank of North Carolina.
61—Kelley vs. Seneca Res. Oil Co. et al.
62—People ex rel. Davies vs. Tucker, &c.
67—Withers vs. Richardson, &c.
70—James vs. Westbrook.
76—Kingsland, &c., vs. Boyle, &c.
77—Elmendorf vs. Savage et al.

Nos.
81—Vandewater vs. Rec'r of Col. Marine Ins. Co.
83—Krohn vs. Oechs.
87—Melchers vs. Reed et al.
95—Fowler vs. Lowenstein.
108—Chapin vs. Gilbert.
115—Horton, &c., vs. Day.
126—In re Brewster.
131—Magrath vs. The Mayor, &c.
133—In re Spotts.
136—Hubbard vs. Brooks et al.

Call at No. 128. Seaman et al. vs. Townsend.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by McCunn, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
381—O'Connor vs. Cumming.
267—Reilly, Adm'r., vs. Banks.
275—Tallman vs. Murray.
317—Solomon, by G'd'n, vs. C. P. N. & E. R. R. R. Co.
517—O'Connel vs. Lane.
228—Gast vs. Nathan.
389—Ulman vs. Jacobs et al.

Nos.
357—Comm. of Pilots vs. N. J. Steamboat Co.
433—Schlesstein vs. Steinhard.
255—Stechler vs. Callaghan.
249—Eagleson vs. Matthews.
— —Rankin vs. Van Loon.
423—Frayne vs. Beatty.
—Conbrough vs. Wetmore.

Part II.—Held by Robertson, C. J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Nos.
237—Fowler vs. Burnham.
426—Thomann, by Gd'n, vs. George et al.
502—Mayhew vs. Novelty Iron Works.
754—Paddon vs. Union Ferry Company.
504—Barnes vs. Eagleson.
560—Burns vs. Second-av. Railroad Company.
382—Lembke, by Guardian, vs. Dinsmore.

Nos.
550—Tugnott et al. vs. U. S. & B. M. S.S. Co. et al.
224—Toland vs. Nat. Steam Navigation Co.
578—Chapman vs. Fyfe.
583—Arnold vs. Webb et al.
584—Groom vs. Webb et al.
588—Merrell vs. Walsh.
590—Brewster vs. Cabre.
592—Steed vs. Mariotte et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Part I.—Held by Barrett, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity.

Nos.
184—Watson et al. vs. Welchman.
185—Cook et al. vs. Hirschfield.
187—Wostenholm vs. Peters et al.
188—Wood vs. Murray.
189—Gilfilan vs. Gould Machine Co.
77—Bathgate vs. Haskins.
190—Bathgate vs. Spratt.

Nos.
191—Evans et al. vs. Hamill.
192—Kennedy et al. vs. Reed.
153—Senatterler vs. Gardiner.
194—Hidden vs. Little.
195—Borell vs. Newell.
196—Lloyd vs. Worrell.
197—Kennedy et al. vs. Freeman.
198—Darrow et al. vs. Brough et al.

Part II.—Held by Brady, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.

Equity.

Nos.
730—Briggs vs. Pacific Mutual Ins. Co.
166—Devlin vs. Pike et al.
146—Hoye et al. vs. Bowles.
162—O'Connor et al. vs. West Side and Yonkers Pat. Railroad Company.
171—The Mayor vs. Bdw'y and 7th-av. Railroad Company.
170—The Mayor vs. Dry Dock and Battery-place R. R.

Nos.
169—The Mayor vs. Bleecker-st. and Fulton Ferry R. R. Co.
153—Quick vs. Langan et al.
165—Hayes et al. vs. Carey.
174—Carroll vs. Wilson et al.
173—Poerschake vs. Kedenburgh.
20—Fitzpatrick vs. Baldwin et al.
177—Meeker et al. vs. Nichols et al.
182—Snyder vs. Mesler et al.
186—Schlopp vs. Ohlmann.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Alker, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.

Nos.
— —Herman vs. Katz.
— —Remmington vs. Anderson.
— —Bache vs. Simonton.
— —Hamilton vs. Mora.
— —Clark vs. Von Lichtenstein.
— —Gordon vs. Daniel.
857—O'Donnell vs. Shipman.
860—Garretson vs. Griffeen.
878—Foster vs. Wasserman.
868—French vs. Harroway.
869—Rudolph vs. Rosenstein.
871—Klauber vs. Duchman.
872—Applegate vs. Vrooman.

Nos.
873—Ojanber vs. Kroger.
874—Thorne vs. Derie.
880—Wiel vs. Jacoby.
886—Corcoran vs. Crosby.
888—Dyett vs. N. Y. City Mutual Coal Co.
889—Morris vs. Ritch.
891—Punch vs. Grundy.
894—Howell vs. Sanger.
895—Henlein vs. Solomon.
896—Burnes vs. Bailey.
891—Stiets vs. Hechscher.
892—Staib vs. Schillinger.
896—Gerould vs. Merchants' Union Ex. Co.
898—Taber vs. Rabe.
899—Elkin vs. Oliver.
900—Bachelor vs. Loughran.
903—Valiean vs. Chevalier.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

WRIT OF ERROR—DEATH OF DEFENDANT NAMED IN THE WRIT—SUBSTITUTION OF REPRESENTATIVES—THE PROCEEDING SHOULD BE BELOW.

John B. McClane vs. *John D. Boon.*—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of Oregon. Mr. Justice NELSON delivered the opinion of the Court: This is a motion to dismiss the writ of error. Boon brought a suit in a court in the State of Oregon against McClane, to enjoin him from prosecuting an action at law to recover the possession of a lot of land; and praying that the same, for which a patent had been issued to McLane by the United States, be held by him as trustee, for the benefit of Boon. The Court dismissed the bill. On an appeal to the Supreme Court, that Court reversed this decree, and rendered one for the plaintiff. McClane, the defendant, sued out a writ of error from this Court to the Supreme Court of Oregon, returnable December term, 1863, which was dismissed at the December term, 1866. A second writ of error was issued on 29th of July, 1867, returnable at the next term of the Supreme Court of the United States. On the 15th June, 1864, pending the first writ of error, Boon, the defendant in error, died. The parties described in the present writ of error are the parties to the original suit; the writ, therefore, is issued in the name of a dead man. The object of the present motion is to revive the writ of error by suggesting the death of Boon, and substituting the widow and heirs at law as parties to the record. We think the counsel for the plaintiff in error has mistaken the proper practice under the peculiar circumstances of the case. Application should have been made to the Court below, for the purpose of reviving the suit in the name of the widow and heirs of the deceased; and then a writ of error could have regularly issued. If the Court should refuse, then it would become necessary to issue it in the name of these representatives, in the usual way, serving on them the citation to appear at the next term. The case of Kellogg et al. vs. Forsyth, (24 How., 186,) is an authority for issuing the writ in the name of the widow and heirs, and, also, for the appearance of these parties on the citation, and make objections to these proceedings if they see fit. As the case now stands, the parties to the suit described in the writ, and in whose name it was issued, are McClane, plaintiff in error, and Boon, defendant, deceased, and the citation is issued and served on parties, not parties to the record, which, of itself, is error. (16 How., 142.)

Writ of error dismissed.

JUDGMENT—PROCEEDING TO ENFORCE IT—JURISDICTION OF THE FEDERAL COURT IN SUCH A CASE WHERE BOTH PARTIES ARE RESIDENTS OF THE SAME STATE.

Milwaukee and Minnesota Railroad Company vs. *Chamberlain, and one other case.*—Appeals from the Circuit Court for the District of Wisconsin: The bill of complaint was filed in the first case against the defendant, Chamberlain, to set aside a lease executed to him by the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad, on the 26th September, 1857, of their road, with the intent to hinder and delay their creditors, and also to set aside a judgment which the Company had confessed to Chamberlain, for the sum of $628,089 72, on the 2d October, 1857, which, it is also charged, was confessed with the like intent. The Milwaukee and St. Paul Company was admitted as defendant, on the ground that it had become the owner of the lease and judgment. Answers were put in by both the defendants, and proofs taken. On the 23d May, 1865, the Milwaukee and St. Paul Company filed a cross bill against the Milwaukee and Minnesota Company, and Chamberlain, setting forth the indebtedness of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Company to Chamberlain, and that the complainant had become the equitable owner of this indebtedness for a full consideration; that the lease and judgment, the former being a security for the latter, are liens on the Eastern Division of the road, which is largely encumbered by prior mortgages, and which, together with the aforesaid judgment, far exceeds its value, and that the claimant has no adequate remedy at law. The bill then prays that the judgment may be decreed a valid and subsisting lien on the road, appurtenances and franchises, and that they may be decreed to be sold to satisfy it. The defendants put in an answer, and the cause went to the proofs. This is the second suit entitled at the head. Much testimony was taken on both sides, which is found in the record, and the Court below, after full consideration, dismissed the bill in the principal suit on the merits as to the Chamberlain judgment, and decreed in favor of the force and effect of that judgment; but dismissed the cross bill for the reason that the two companies were incompetent to litigate the matter set forth in that bill on account of the residence of the parties, both being corporations of the State of Wisconsin. We think the Court erred in dismissing this bill. It was filed for the purpose of enforcing the judgment, which was in the Circuit Court, and could be filed in no other Court, and was but auxiliary to and dependent upon the original suit—an appropriate proceeding for the purpose of obtaining satisfaction. The lease was in the nature of a mortgage, and held only as collateral security, and followed the judgment. (24 How., 251, Freeman vs. How. et al.) The decree in the first suit must be affirmed, and that in the second reversed, and the cause remitted to the Court below to enter a decree in conformity with this opinion.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 21, 1868.

Amount	Security	Price
$3,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C..	114¾
7,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '62	111
25,000	do........s3	111
10,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20, C., '64	107⅜
10,500	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	108
37,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new	[illegible]
60,000	U. S. 5-20, C., '67	[illegible]
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105¾
6,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '72.	[illegible]
23,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '73, 2d call	[illegible]
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, new..	[illegible]
40,000	do......2d call	[illegible]
8,000	Va. St. 6s, ex-c.	[illegible]
10,000	do.	[illegible]
20,000	N. Car. St. 6s, 2d call	[illegible]
13,000	N. Car. 6s, new..	[illegible]
10,000	Missouri St. 6s.	[illegible]
15,000	do.	[illegible]
5,000	do.	[illegible]
3,000	C. & N. W. Con. Con'ble Bds.	[illegible]
1,000	Chi. & N. W. 1st.	[illegible]
3,000	Mor. & Es. 2d M.	[illegible]
3,000	Mor. & Es. 1st.	[illegible]
2,000	M. & St. P. 1st	[illegible]
3,000	C. C. & I. C. 1st.	74
20,000	Long Dock Bds.	97
50	Bank of Commerce	[illegible]
20	Ocean Bank	[illegible]
15	Am. Ex. Bk.	[illegible]
67	Del. & Huds. Can.	[illegible]
400	Mariposa Pf.	21
150	Pac. Mail	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]
100	do.....2d call	[illegible]
100	West. U. T.	[illegible]
200	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
100	do.2d call.b30	[illegible]
500	Hudson River	[illegible]
200	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	do........s30	47
200	do........b30	[illegible]
100	Merch. Un. Ex.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
50	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
600	Erie	[illegible]
200	Erie Pf.	[illegible]
300	Reading	[illegible]
200	Mich. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
150	Mich. Cen.	[illegible]
100	do......bet. call	[illegible]
9	Panama	[illegible]
40	Ill. Cen.	[illegible]
400	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
100	do........b30	[illegible]
110	C. C. Cin. & I.	[illegible]
300	Clev. & Tol.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
45	do.	[illegible]
300	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
400	P., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
40	Chi. & Alton	[illegible]
400	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
25	Han. & St. Jo. Pf.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	T., W. & W., bet. call	[illegible]

SECOND BOARD—12½ P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81, R.	[illegible]
10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	[illegible]
52,000	5-20 C, '62	[illegible]
45,000	do.	[illegible]
2,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20 C., '65	107
20,000	U.S. 5s, 10-40 R.	[illegible]
25,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	[illegible]
15,000	5-20 C., '64	[illegible]
17,000	do.	[illegible]
50,000	do........b3	[illegible]
1,000	5-20, C., '65, new	[illegible]
40,000	5-20, C., '67	[illegible]
20,000	do........b3	[illegible]
45,000	5-20 C., '64	[illegible]
100,000	do.	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

Amount	Security	Price
100	U. S. Ex. Co.	[illegible]
200	Mer. U. Ex.	[illegible]
400	Q. M. Co.	24
200	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
600	Pacific Mail	[illegible]
40	West. U. T.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
300	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
400	Erie	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
100	Hudson R.	[illegible]
800	Reading	[illegible]
100	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
800	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
300	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
[illegible]	do.	[illegible]
100	do........b30	[illegible]
200	Mich. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
200	do........c	[illegible]
400	Clev. & Pitts.	[illegible]
600	Clev. & Tol.	100
200	do.	[illegible]
800	do.	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
[illegible]	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
800	Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
600	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
100	do........b10	[illegible]

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

Amount	Security	Price
300	Wells-Fargo Ex.	[illegible]
10	American Ex..b30	[illegible]
300	Adams Ex.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
400	U. S. Ex.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
200	do........b3	[illegible]
50	Merch. U. Ex.	19
200	do.	[illegible]
200	Quick. Min. Co.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
100	Canton Co.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
500	Mariposa Pref.	21
300	West. U. T.	[illegible]
100	N. Y. Cen.	[illegible]
500	do.	[illegible]
300	Erie	[illegible]
400	do.	[illegible]
200	Hudson R.	[illegible]
200	Reading	[illegible]
100	T., W. & W.	[illegible]
200	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
200	Cum. Coal	[illegible]
200	Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
300	do........b3	[illegible]
400	Mich. So. & N. I.	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]
200	Mil. & St. P.	[illegible]
200	Clev. & Pitts...b3	[illegible]
100	do.	[illegible]
600	Clev. & Tol.	100
200	Chi., R. I. & P.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
300	do.	[illegible]
300	Chi. & N. W.	84
400	Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]
100	do........c	[illegible]
200	do.	[illegible]

MONDAY, Nov. 23—A. M.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Nov. 21, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year; to which we add the specie and currency balances in the New-York office of the United States Treasury at these dates, respectively:

Increase in Loans	$1,971,474
Increase in Specie	1,178,145
Increase in other Legal Tenders	12,133,251
Increase in Deposits	8,959,751
Decrease in Circulation	54,496

	Nov. 23, 1867.	Nov. 21, 1868.	Nov. 14, 1868.
National Cap'l.	$73,507,700	$74,007,700	$74,007,700
Local Capital..	9,962,500	9,662,500	9,662,500
Total Capital.	$83,470,200	$83,670,200	$83,670,200
Loans	249,343,649	251,091,063	249,119,589
Gold and Gold Notes	15,499,110	17,333,153	16,155,008
Other L. Tend'r	51,121,911	63,599,944	51,466,693
Deposits	174,721,683	184,110,340	175,150,589
Circulation	34,129,911	34,195,068	34,249,564
In Sub-Tres'ry.	108,932,729	86,569,823	83,133,501

The Bank Statement published to-day exhibits the following relative strength of the movement, in the point of lawful Money Security, to the previous Statement. The Banks owed:

	Nov. 14, 1868.	Nov. 21, '68.	Nov. 23, '67.
On deposits	$175,150,589	$184,110,340	$174,721,683
Circulation	34,249,564	34,195,068	34,129,911
Total	$209,400,153	$218,305,408	$208,851,594
25 ⅌ cent. would be..	$52,350,038	$54,576,352	$52,212,923
They held: In Gold and Greenbacks	67,621,701	80,933,097	66,621,021
Excess	$15,271,663	$26,356,745	$14,408,098

ALL NATIONAL BANKS—QUARTERLY STATEMENT.

	July, 1868.	Oct., 1868.
Capital paid in	$419,[illegible]	$420,634,511
Surplus fund	75,876,167	77,995,761
Profits unappropriated	33,480,781	33,095,883
National circulation	294,676,604	295,769,489
Old local circulation	3,165,771	2,906,352
Individual deposits	575,644,604	579,686,549
United States deposits	24,666,334	17,573,250
U. S. Disbursing Offices	3,499,540	4,570,478
Due to National Banks	113,254,279	99,414,397
Due to other banks and bankers	37,488,584	33,120,829
Total liabilities	$1,571,317,136	$1,558,367,502
	July, 1868.	Oct., 1868.
Loans and discounts	$655,[illegible]	$655,[illegible]
U. S. stocks for circulation	339,334,100	340,487,050
Other United States funds	80,840,500	74,177,750
Legal-tender money	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and silver	20,818,375	[illegible]
Due from National Banks	113,552,327	102,278,547
Due from other Banks	9,453,546	7,848,823
Bills of National Banks	12,199,335	11,842,974
Real estate	22,669,666	22,745,875
Stocks, bonds and mortgages	19,979,334	[illegible]
Cash items for Clearing-house	124,042,081	143,241,394
Miscellaneous	5,688,638	9,116,960
Total resources	$1,571,317,136	$1,558,367,502

The relative increased strength of the whole National Bank movement in October to the July statement may be thus stated:

	July.	October.
Deposits in gross	$575,644,604	$579,686,549
Less clearing items	124,042,081	143,241,394
Net deposits	$451,602,523	$436,445,155
Net bank balances	17,731,948	....
Due Treasury	27,934,874	22,143,728
Circulation	294,676,604	295,769,489
Demand liabilities	$791,945,949	$754,358,372
Gold and Greenbacks	187,007,260	170,059,438
Pro rata	23.68 ⅌ cent.	22.67 ⅌ cent.

The present City Bank return exhibits the restoration of over twelve millions Legal Tender paper, which had during the previous fortnight been withdrawn from the Banking movement and the use of the Money market for a "lock-up" speculation by the Gould-Fisk party in Wall-street; being in large part, if not altogether, the funds of the Erie Road derived from the several fraudulent overissues of the Common Stock. The Money was brought back to Wall-street, between Saturday week and last Monday, and immediately employed in what was designed to be a general *Bull* speculation by the party in question, but which resulted in very heavy repurchases of their own Stock, new and old, from holders on English account and from holders in all sections of this country. It appears from the legal proceedings instituted against these men and their confederates, FREDERICK A. LANE and others, that the whole Common Stock *had been run up to 600,700 shares*, representing *sixty millions and seventy thousand dollars*, before the demoralization of the whole Stock and Money markets had been effected to their liking and purposes and the Erie Stock driven down to 35 ⅌ cent. in Wall-street—being an increase of over 200,000 shares since October, 377,000 shares since last March, and 435,000 shares *or forty-three and a half millions* over the legitimate Common Capital of the Road. The present grand total of the Stocks, Bonds and Leases of the Road, as set forth in the petition for redress of Mr. BELMONT, before Justice SUTHERLAND, is of the enormous sum of ONE HUNDRED AND THREE MILLION OF DOLLARS! The mortgages and other debt represent about $23,500,000; the Leases, (capitalized at 7 ⅌ cent. per annum,) $11,000,000, and the Preference Stock, awarded to the old Common or Convertible Bonds of the New-York and Erie Company, on the reorganization of the Road in 1862, $8,500,000. To these items, representing $43,000,000, or three millions more than the whole Stock and Debt of the New-York Central, we have to add $60,000,000 Common Stock!

In his supplementary petitition to Justice BARNARD, who had granted him a receivership in anticipation of the action of his defrauded stockholders, Mr. JAY GOULD represented that only about 200,000 shares of the Common Stock could be had on this side the Atlantic, and he begged leave, as this was said to be the amount recently issued without authority, to purchase and cancel the whole, for account of the Company, and with their own money, of course, at any price between 54 per cent.—the market which he and his confederate had made between 35 on Friday week and 53@54 when the petition was filed—and the par value, $100 ⅌ share, of the Stock, without reference to the prices they had over-issued for. *And this was instantly granted by Justice* BARNARD! It is supposed on the Street, however, that the party had full 200,000 shares already in their strong box, and fell into the gross blunder that this was nearly all the Stock that the market on this side would afford, while DREW and other speculators on the Street were enormously *short*, including the representatives of a large amount of English Stock, believed to be at sea and not likely to reach here before this week. The blunder was a double one, for it turns out that the Certificates of Stock came into the Street from all directions; that the proportion of the 600,000 shares still held in this country had been underestimated; that a large part of the English Certificates were already on hand here, and that the principal *short* accounts were in one way or another supplied with Stock a day or two before the grand *squeeze* on Thursday, without being forced to settlement at the mercy of GOULD and FISK. How far these suppositions are correct, we have no other means of judging than by the known deliveries of very numerous parcels of Domestic as well as Foreign Certificates, and by the subsequent failure of the party to keep up the excitement in the Stock, or to induce anything like a new movement whereby the opportunity might soon come for throwing the Stock back on the public again. Whatever interest these men may have taken in other Stocks, at the close of the previous week, in view of the release of the Greenbacks which they had locked up, seems thus far to have worked but indifferently well, while their bold essay to run up and lock up all the Gold in the market proved an utter failure.

The rates for Money are now steady at 6@7 ⅌ cent., and the restoration of the Banking movement to its normal condition affords a reasonable assurance against further immediate disturbance. The Export trade of the week past shows a fair improvement here and a decided activity from the Southern Cotton ports; and the chances are that we shall soon be able to report a better state of trade at the West, where the recent disturbance in our Money market was, for a few weeks, severely felt. The Cotton Circular of Messrs. EASTON places the receipts at the ports, for the week past, at 72,648 bales, and from the 1st of September, 540,242 bales, as against 384,046 to the same date last season. The Circular remarks:

> "There have been received at the ports since 1st September 540,212 bales, of which exporters have taken 221,447, spinners 167,152, and the stocks have increased 151,643 bales. Mobile, Savannah and Charleston continue to show a falling off as compared with 1867; the receipts at those places show a decrease of 56,900 bales in the past five weeks. The receipts are not as large this week as was expected, and the rise in price is due to this fact. There is some truth in the report that planters are not disposed to crowd their Cotton on an unwilling market, but as prices have advanced, especially for low grades, we look for larger receipts for the next four weeks. We hear that the White, Red, Arkansas and Owachita Rivers are low, and that Cotton has been kept back on that account."

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry Goods return in our last paper, amount to $3,567,355, against the total entries of $3,197,684 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,775,896, against $5,137,914 same week last year. The export of Specie amounts to $22,100, against $346,075 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $1,841,000. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 22,960 bales. The number of emigrant passengers arrived during the week, 6,502.

The Gold values of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise, at New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows, the figures being official to Nov. 1, and since semi-official from the Custom-house—the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$15,281,997	August	$23,113,900
February	20,402,462	September	22,376,838
March	25,213,380	October	19,439,928
April	21,397,805	Nov. 7	3,863,311
May	21,673,084	Nov. 14	3,594,524
June	19,633,487	Nov. 21	3,568,355
July	23,861,215		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$223,421,286
Against same time 1867			232,499,371
Decrease since Jan. 1			$9,078,085

The Currency value of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$14,448,327	August	$13,327,188
February	14,021,665	September	12,200,340
March	13,563,450	October	14,705,901
April	14,739,210	Nov. 4	3,121,997
May	15,333,559	Nov. 11	2,943,195
June	11,308,909	Nov. 18	3,775,896
July	11,071,975		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$144,561,526
Against same time 1867			166,454,906
Decrease since Jan. 1			$21,893,380
Gold, Nov. 21, 1868			134⅜ ⅌ cent.
Gold, Nov. 23, 1867			140⅜ ⅌ cent.

The Exports of Specie of all descriptions from New-York, since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$7,349,825	August	$4,690,989
February	4,246,828	September	1,854,723
March	3,694,912	October	1,606,739
April	6,095,179	Nov. 7	264,849
May	15,938,231	Nov. 14	262,050
June	11,823,628	Nov. 21	22,100
July	10,584,558		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$68,481,588
Against same time 1867			44,619,675
Increase since Jan. 1			$23,861,913

The deliveries of California Gold and Silver at New-York since Jan. 1, 1868, are as follows:

January	$3,071,619	August	$3,264,947
February	4,122,576	September	2,847,643
March	5,196,196	October	921,725
April	3,797,430	Nov. 6	58,438
May	4,302,656	Nov. 14	659,068
June	3,944,906	Nov. 22	294,721
July	2,112,094		
Total since Jan. 1, 1868			$33,584,039
Against same time 1867			25,490,634
Increase since Jan. 1			$8,093,405

The following are the Customs Receipts in Gold, and the Interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury since Jan. 1, 1868:

Customs received.		Gold interest paid.	
January	$7,204,580	January	$16,016,501
February	9,735,125	February	1,880,066
March	11,335,954	March	3,109,556
April	10,249,419	April	276,069
May	10,009,176	May	17,053,376
June	8,508,697	June	1,779,749
July	9,555,804	July	18,795,213
August	12,251,644	August	1,222,445
September	13,279,430	September	3,333,123
October	10,446,223	October	341,449
ov. 7	1,971,000	Nov. 7	10,707,000
ov. 14	1,713,000	Nov. 14	2,668,000
ov. 21	1,841,000	Nov. 21	1,377,000
Total	$107,909,423	Total	$78,622,619
o date, 1867	116,035,166	To date, 1867	59,027,951

OURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

		Nov 23, '67.
merican Gold Coin	135⅜@137@134⅜	140⅜
d U.S. 5-20s 1862	109@111⅜	108⅜
nsolidated 5-20s	110@110⅜	107⅜
S. 5 ⅌ cents. 10-40s	101⅜@105⅜	101⅜
w-York Central	123@118⅜@128⅜@123⅜	113⅜
e	8⅜@62@40⅜	71
k Island	105⅜@102@106⅜	95⅜
Michigan Southern	86@85⅜	79⅜
Hudson River	134@128⅜	128⅜
Northwestern	[illegible]	57
Fort Wayne and Chicago	96@97@94⅜	96
Cleveland and Pittsburg	109⅜@108⅜	86⅜
Reading	85⅜@84⅜	82⅜
Northwestern Preferred	91⅜@98⅜	86
Ohio and Mississippi	37@38⅜@36⅜	64⅜
Pacific Mail	30⅜@[illegible]	25⅜
St. Paul Preferred	117@114⅜	120
St. Paul Common	83⅜@83⅜@83⅜	61
Toledo and Wabash	69⅜@61@63⅜	39
	58⅜@57	40

The sales of Gold were at 134¼@134⅜ ⅌ cent., the market steady as to price, but dull or tame in the spirit of speculation in the Gold Room. The volume of transactions for several days past is below the average, of late. The Foreign Exchanges steady in the 60-days rate on London, 109¼@109½, and moderately firm for short sight at 110@110¼ ⅌ cent. The Treasury Gold receipts from Customs during the week amount to $1,841,000, and the payments on the November Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $1,377,000. The Banks gain on their Gold averages $1,178,000, and in Greenbacks $12,133,000. These changes are the result of the process of unlocking Money in the shape of both Gold and Greenbacks, early in the week, by the party of Brokers connected with the Erie frauds. On the general line of Deposits the Bank Statement shows an increase of $8,958,000, and the Loans are increased since last Monday $2,971,000.

The rates for Money were 6@7 ⅌ cent. per annum to the Brokers, and the supply on the market easy.

The Public Funds were firm in demand, and generally upward in prices. The long 6 ⅌ cents. of 1881 advanced to 114⅞@115; the old 5-20s of 1862, to 111¼; the new of 1867, to 110⅜@110½@110⅝ ⅌ cent.; the 5 ⅌ cents 10-40s, to 105¾ ⅌ cent. sales and the price bid for more. The other Gold-bearing Stocks were higher than on Friday, in proportion. The State Bonds were better by ½@1 ⅌ cent. on new Tennessees than on Friday. The other Bonds, with the exception of Missouris, were steady. Missouris sold down to 89 ⅌ cent.

The Railway Share market was very much demoralized by the events of the last few days connected with the Erie frauds. There was a general indisposition to deal in Erie Stock, one way or the other, and a numerously-signed petition was sent up to both the Boards of the Stock Exchange to discontinue all dealings in the Stock, unless the Certificates and the extent of issue are registered at some respectable Trust Company or Banking House in the Street. The *cornering* experiment in the Stock came to an end on Wednesday night, since when the sales have rapidly settled down to 43½@42@41½@40½@41 ⅌ cent. The other New-York and Western Roads left off as follows, as compared with Friday night, after a somewhat sluggish business through the dealings of the day:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	105¾
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞	111¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	110⅜	110⅝
American Gold Coin	134⅜	134⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109½
New Bonds of Tennessee	68	68½
Virginia Bonds, old	55	55½
Missouri Bonds	89½	89
North Carolina Bonds, old	65	65
New-York Central	125½	123¾
Erie Railway	43½	40½
Reading Railway	99¼	98¾
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	106½
Northwest Common	84½	84¼
Northwest Preferred	87	86⅝
Michigan Southern	86⅝	86⅛
Pittsburg and Ft. Wayne	109	108¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	86¼	86½
Pacific Mail Company	115½	114¾
St. Paul Preferred	83½	83¾
St. Paul Common	63½	63¾
Toledo and Wabash	57	57

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	114	5-20 reg., 1867	110⅛
6 ⅌ cent., coup., 1881	114⅞	5-20 coup., 1867	110⅝
5-20 reg., 1862	106½	5-20 coup., 1868	110⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1862	111⅜	5 ⅌ c. coup., 1874	115
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1864	107¾	10-40 reg.	104
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅞	10-40 500 & 1,000	105¾
5-20 coup. '65 n. is.	110⅝	6s Currency	98⅝

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	103	Michigan 6 ⅌ c., 1873	100
Illinois C. bonds 1860	101½	Tenn. 6 ⅌ c., ex c.	68⅝
Ill. reg., 1860	101½	Tennessee 6 ⅌ c. n. bds	68½
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft '60	101½	Virginia 6s., ex c.	55
Illinois 6s. cou. '79 aft. '62	101½	Virginia 6s., n. bds.	56¼
Illinois 6s. c. '79 aft. 1865	101½	Georgia 7's, new bonds	92
Ill. 6s. cou. '79 aft. 1870	101½	North Carolina 6s.	65
Illinois coupon 6s. 1877	101½	N. C. 6s. new bonds	64
Illinois coupon, 6s. 1879	101½	Missouri 6s.	88⅝
Illinois War Loan	101½	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. iss.	89⅝
Indiana 6 ⅌ ct. W. L.	95	Connecticut 6s.	99
Indiana 5 ⅌ c.	96		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	137	Hanover	115
Merchants'	124	Metropolitan	141
Mechanics'	128	St. Nicholas	106
America	145	Marine	150
Phenix	108	Park	152
Mechanics' & Trad's	130	Central National	110
National	110	Fourth National	104⅜
Commerce	122⅜	Tenth National	100
Ocean	108	Oriental Bank	150
American Exchange	112	Gold Exchange	130

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	88	Tol. & W. 2d Mort.	82
N. Y. Cen. 6s. R. Est.	85	Tol. & W. Equip. bds.	74
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub.	83⅜	Gal. & Chic. Ex.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s con., 1876	120	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1865-'76	120	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	98
Erie 1st M. ext	101⅜	Chi. R. I. & Pac.	94
Erie 7s, 3d ind., 1883	92	Morris & Essex 1st M.	96
Erie 7s. 5th ind., 1888	82	Morris & Essex 2d M.	90
Buff., N. Y. & Erie 1st '77	101	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98
Hud. R. 7s. 2d M. S. F. '85	102	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	102
Harlem 1st M.	99	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	76⅜
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ c. '69-'72	111	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	101⅜
Mich. Cen. n. 1st M. 8s. '82	112	Chi. & Alton inc.	88⅜
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	96
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc	80	Ohio & Miss. con'd	86⅜
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	97	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	91
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. con.	93	Peninsula R. R. bonds	94
Con. 7 ⅌ cent. Ex'n bds	85	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M. 8s.	101
Con. 7 ⅌ cent 1st M. bds.	90	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 7 3-10	95
Han. and St. Jo. L G.	109⅜	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	93
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	96	Joliet & Chi. 1st M.	101
Tol. & W. 1st M. Ext'd.	91	Chic. & G. East'n 1st M.	73⅜

We understand that the Gold Room Brokers have raised the price of new membership to $10,000, and made the present seats transferable property, like the old and open Boards of Stock Brokers. They have also discontinued the use of Powers of Attorney in the purchase and sale of Gold.

A correspondent requests us to state the difference made in favor of new Virginia Bonds, as compared with the old, at the Stock Exchange. The actual difference in the cost of the Bonds is really the other way. Most of the new Bonds are dated a year after the rule of the Exchange as to the number of over-due coupons they should bear, and the sellers have to abate six ⅌ cent. in cash to make them a regular delivery. Thus the new Bonds, quoted at 56½, if lacking the Coupons of 1866, cost the buyer only 50½ ⅌ cent.

The Fort Wayne Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some time ago I purchased some stock of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, supposing that by the earnings of the road the stock was worth from 112 to 118. I formed that opinion from the fact that in the report of the Company, made last March, for the year 1867, the statement is made that there was a surplus on hand, Jan. 1, 1868, of $1,098,111, and from the reported monthly earnings issued from the office of the Company each month, by which it appears (taking the last statement for October) that there is a surplus of *net earnings* for the ten months of this year of $595,729 over the same time of 1867. Adding this last sum to the surplus on hand, Jan. 1, and we have the sum of $1,693,840 of surplus funds on hand at present. Perhaps you are aware of some heavy expenditures upon the road upon which this money has been laid out, but except for such an expenditure an extra cash dividend ought to be made, and the stock, which has declined to 108, ought to sell much higher.

Can you consistently inform me in your columns whether my stock is worth 115, or whether the stock, when selling at that price a few weeks ago, was unduly inflated? The last report of the Company I found in the file of the *Financial Chronicle* of March 28, 1868, on page No. 392, and the last earnings I inclose, cut from the City papers.

A SUBSCRIBER.

No extra Dividend has been promised, so far as we are advised. The extra net profits, however, stand to the credit of the Stockholders for some future division.—TIMES.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, connecting San Francisco and the Pacific Coast with the Atlantic lines, now nearly completed and doing a large and remunerative way business, must speedily become one of the most important and valuable lines of through traffic on the continent.

The FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS issued thereon, having a lien superior to that of the United States, are now widely known and esteemed as among the safest, best and most profitable corporate securities for investment. A limited quantity will be sold at 103 and accrued interest, in currency. Principal and six per cent. interest payable in gold. Government bonds received in exchange at full market rates, allowing the difference in cash.

FISK & HATCH,
Bankers, &c., No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ UNITED STATES SIX PER CENT. CURRENCY BONDS, 30 years to run, are offered for sale on favorable terms, at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Broad-st., No. 31, 25.4x98.4	
Eldridge-st., e. s., lot No. 789, Delancy Estate, 25x87.6	$12,500
Franklin-st., No. 9, 31x185	70
Greenwich-st., w. s., 24.6 ft. n. of North Moore-st., 25.2x100	38,700
Lot No. 40, Estate of Hegeman, 29.2½x59.7½	79,000
Plot No. 50, Dyckman Estate	3,000
Plot No. 9, Dyckman Estate	3,000
Plot No. 16, Dyckman Estate	9,000
Plot No. 127, Dyckman Estate	5,550
Plot No. 17, Dyckman Estate	4,200
Rutgers-st., w. s., lot No. 555, Rutgers Estate, 25x100.6	5,600
8th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Avenue B, 24.5x97	10,000
8th-st., s. s., — ft. w. of Avenue A, 25.10x97.5	16,500
10th-st., n. s., 144 ft. e. of 1st-av., 25x94.8	20,000
12th-st., n. s., lot No. 61, Stuyvesant estate, 25x103.3	14,500
25th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	24,500
25th-st., s. s., 60 ft. e. of 6th-av., 20x98.9	nom.
26th-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	nom.
36th-st., s. s., 225 ft. e. of 6th-av., 25x98.9	26,500
52d-st., n. e. corner, Lexington-av., 100x100.5	47,000
57th and 58th sts., between 6th and 7th avs., irregular lot	nom.
60th-st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of —av., 75x100.5	3,000
69th-st., s. s., 323 ft. e. of Avenue A, 1?4x300	16,500
83d-st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x102.2	nom.
110th-st., n. s., 323 ft. e. of 5th-av.	6,500
110th-st., s. s., 322.9 ft. e. of 4th-av., 18.9x100.11	12,000
117th-st., s. s., 47.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x64.11	11,250
117th-st., s. s., 15.10 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x64.11	8,000
117th-st., s. s., 63.4 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x64.11	8,000
128th-st., s. s., 427.6 ft. e. of 4th-av., 15.10x100.11	8,000
132d-st., n. s., 123.3 ft. e. of 6th-av., 37.6x100	500
134th-st., s. s., 275 ft. w. of 8th-av., 18.9x99.11	1,630
146th-st., n. w. cor. 10th-av., 99.11x100	2,000
Lexington-av., n. e. cor. 42d-st., 100x100.5	16,570
Avenue A, s. w. cor. 82d-st., 25.6x100.6	31,750
Avenue B, w. s., 81.10 ft. n. of 12th-st., irregular	5,700
1st-av., e. s., 75.7 ft. n. of 104th-st., 100x100.8	24,400
3d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. n. of 44th-st., 20x80	6,000
	13,525

KINGS COUNTY.

Brooklyn.

Carl-st. and Utica-av., s. w. cor., 319x130x125x130x444.1x260	$3,900
Church-st., s. s., 100 ft. s. of Hicks-st., 25x100	350
Dean-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x107.2	1,195
Degraw-st., s. w. s., 220 ft. e. of Hoyt-st., 20x100	4,100
Garden-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of Schenectady-av., 83x100	420
Herkimer-st., n. s., 75 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 25x100	900
Monroe-st., n. s., 475 ft. w. of Marcy-av., 20x100	6,200
Pacific-st., n. s., 130.10 ft. w. of 4th-av., 21x90.6	1,500
Penn-st., s. s., 204.2 ft. w. of Lee-av., 40.10x170	1,750
Rush-st., s. s., 111.8 ft. e. of Wythe-av., 21.8x100	1,300
Withers-st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of Ewen-st., 25x100	525
Woodbine-st., s. s., 350 ft. n. e. of Bushwick-av., 100x100	1,600
Wyckoff-st., n. s., 338 ft. e. of Schenectady-av., 20x127.9	500
3d-st. and 7th-av., n. w. corner, 22.3x90.6	nom.
3d-st., n. s., 197.5 ft. w. of 7th-av., 27.3x100	20,000
4th and North 8th sts., n. e. corner, 60x80	4,000
19th-st., s. w. s., 163 ft. s. of 3d-av., 20x100	700
19th-st., s. s., 185 ft. s. e. of 3d-av., 20x100	700
Atlantic-av., n. s., 49.6 ft. e. of Van Sicklen-av., 25.6x100x25x99	nom.
Brooklyn-av. and St. Mark's-place, s. e. cor., 250x250.7	$6,400
Bushwick-av., w. s., 222.10 ft. s. of Forrest-st., 25.10x25.9x35x25	100
Clermont-av., e. s., 172 ft. n. of De Kalb-av., 22x100	17,630
Greene-av., s. s., 175 ft. e. of Grand-av., 50x100	nom.
Schenectady-av. and Wyckoff-st., s. e. cor., 500x52.9x100x200.9x700x125x55.7	17,400
Vanderbilt-av., w. s., 212.7 ft. n. of DeKalb-av., 22x100	1,600
Washington-av., w. s., 100 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 100x270	16,000
Lots Nos. 40, 41, 66, 67, map of heirs of G. Martense	640
Lots Nos. 50 to 52, 55, 56, 57, 91 to 98, 138 to 143, 176 to 179, map of heirs of G. Martense	3,630
Lots Nos. 46 to 49, 58 to 61, 88, 89, 9?, 99 to 101, 132 to 137, 180 to 182, map of heirs of G. Martense	3,400
Lots Nos. 8 to 16, map of heirs of G. Martense	1,075
Lots Nos. 768, 769, Rapelyea's map, new lots	400
Parcel 107 to 120, Linden-terrace map	800

QUEENS COUNTY.

Jamaica.

Beaver-street, w. s., 80 ft. s. of railroad, lease four years, per year	$20
Clinton and Warwick avs., s. e. cor., 407.5x196.9x414.5x196.9	1,600
Van Wyck-av., and Brooklyn and Jamaica Railroad, n. e. cor., 240x175.9x136x167.6	250

Hempstead.

Bethpage road, s. s., adj. Bartrand's, 16 acres	$1,765
Bethpage road, n. s., adj. McBrian's, 27½ acres	8,500
Newbridge to Jericho road, adj. Miller's, 10 acres	1,000

North Hempstead.

Brookdell-av., n. s., Robbin's property, 2 acres	$1,400

Newtown.

Flushing road, adjoining Leverich and Fisher's, ½ acre, Durling's premises	$385

Fresh Pond.

Mount Olivet-av., n. s., adjoining Covert's estate, 5 acres	$6,000

Far Rockaway.

Pearl-st. and Atlantic-av., Norton's, 20 acres	$7,000

Strattonport.

Stratton-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Washington-av., 50x100	$250

Uniondale.

Road from Jerusalem-av., to Wm. Noon's, 3 acres, adjoining Evers'	$261

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Eastchester.

8th-av., w. s., lot No. 724, Mount Vernon, 100x105	$150

Greenburg.

Sheridan-av., n. s., lot No. 48, adjoining aqueduct	$500
Sheridan-av., n. s., lot No. 49, adjoining aqueduct	550

Morrisania.

Milton-st., n. e. s., lot No. 129, Melrose, half share, 25x100	$1,080
William-st., n. s., lot No. 70, North Melrose, 50x103	1,050
136th-st., n. s., lots No. 465, 466, block No. 15, North New-York, 50x100	2,400

Mamaroneck.

Highland-av., lots Nos. 69, 70, 79, 80 "Chatsworth," 21¼ acres	
Highland-av., lots Nos. 73, 76, "Chatsworth," 11 acres	$4,445
Collins-av., lots Nos. 7, 4, 15, "Chatsworth," 15⅜ acres	2,760
Forrest-av., n. w. s., lots Nos. 92, 93, 94, "Chatsworth," 14 acres	3,315
Chatsworth-av., lot No. 26, "Chatsworth," 1¼ acres	1,480
	722

Sing Sing.

Central-av., n. s., D. C. Coddington, 29x135x75x135	$1,215
Water-st., the Birdsall house and lot	600

Yonkers.

Mechanic-st., s. s., Wm. Simmonds, 25x118	$1,700
Ludlow and Hamilton sts., s. e. corner, 344x200	5,100
Parker-st., n. s., James Stewart's, 25x125	250
Lots Nos. 36, 37, 38, 39, "Dark property"	900

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark.

Barclay-st., w. s., 120 ft. from Montgomery-st., 20x28	
Belmont-av., w. s., lot No. 16, Cory's property, 6x100	$200
Houston-st., w. s. Liebish's property, 20x85	250
Richards-st., w. s., 180 ft. from Ferry-st., 60x100	800
Richards st., w. s., 250 ft. from Bowery, 60x100	800

Clinton.

Christopher-st., e. s., Schurtz's property, 58x70	$1,500
Grantley-st., w. s., Schurtz's property, 75x75	5,000
Holland-st., e. s., 175 ft. from Gold-st., 50x100	500

Caldwell.

J. Compter's property, near village, 50 acres	$4,100

East Orange.

Main-st., s. s., 177 ft. from Grove-st., 25x122	$430

South Orange.

Springfield and Newark avs., southerly corner, Cole's, 220x97	$175
Springfield-av., s. s., Cole's, 189x97	1,200

HUDSON COUNTY.

Jersey City.

Montgomery-st., Lot No. 45, Powles Hook map, 25x100	$16,000

Hudson City.

Lincoln-st., s. s., 156 ft. w. of Montgomery-av., 25x100	$600
Pine-st., s. s., lots Nos. 31 to 34, Block No. 6, } Spruce-st., n. s., lots Nos. 13 to 16, Block No. 7, } Tonnelle estate, each 25x100	4,000

Bergen.

Emery-st. and Monticello-av., s. w. corner, 44x100	$2,200
Orchard-st., s. s., lot No. 4, Westcott's estate, 25x100	662
Whiton-st., e. s., 560 ft. s. of Cunningham-av., 90x150	500
Westcott-st., lots Nos. 15 and 16, block No. 2, Westcott's estate, 50x118.6	2,150

North Bergen.

Van Vorst-place, n. s., lots Nos. 34 and 35, Van Vorst's map, 50x86	$800
Lots Nos. 38 and 39, J. B. Hilbet's map, 50x100	350

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, bbls.	....	Barley, bushels	55,095
Flour, bbls.	17,760	Malt, bushels	....
Flour, bags	....	Peas, bushels	....
Cornmeal, bbls.	....	Pork, bbls.	189
Cornmeal, bags	....	Cut Meats, pkgs.	802
Wheat, bushels	154,697	Lard, pkgs.	21
Corn, bushels	....	Beef, tcs. and bbls.	1,485
Rye, bushels	16,582	Whisky, bbls.	....
Oats, bushels	54,175	Petroleum, bbls.	785

ASHES—Have been in moderate demand at $7 75@$7 87 for Pots, and $9@$9 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 lbs. Stock, 407 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been quiet at unaltered prices, including Java, 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 14½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 14½c.@16½c.; Rio, 8c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 18c.@20c.; Jamaica, 14c.@15c.; St. Domingo, 14c.@14½c., all in gold, ⅌ lb.

COTTON—Has been very firm in price, though less active. Sales have been reported of 2,366 bales, (of which 100 bales were to arrive,) including 718 bales to spinners, 318 bales to speculators and 1,330 bales to shippers, the market closing with an upward tendency. Sales were also reported of 100 bales Middling, for January delivery, at 23c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA, in their circular of this morning, notice the movements of the week thus: "Our market for the week has been active, and closes firm at a ¼c. ⅌ lb. advance on the opening quotations of Saturday. Cotton is freely offered at the quotations. The total sales for the week have been 24,943 bales, of which 5,600 bales were to spinners, 3,022 bales to speculators, 15,626 bales to exporters, and 680 bales in transit. Also sales are reported for December of 100 bales of Average Middling at 22½c.; for December or January, 100 bales at 22½c. For January, 100 bales at 22½c.; 300 bales at 22⅝c., and 100 bales at 23c. For February, 500 bales at 22½c. Also sales of Low Middling for December, 200 bales at 22c. and 100 bales at 22½c. For February, 100 bales at 22⅛c. The Exports from this Port for the week have been, to Liverpool, 8,583 bales; to Havre, 842 bales; to Bremen, 1,817 bales, and to Hamburg, 2,000 bales. Total, 13,252 bales. The Exports from all ports for the week have been, to Liverpool, 28,829 bales; to the Continent, 19,372 bales. Total, 48,205 bales."

Closing Prices of Cotton to-day.

	Upland.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ⅌ lb	21⅜	21½	22 @22¼
Good Ordinary, ⅌ lb	22⅜	22½	23 @23¼
Low Middling, ⅌ lb	23⅜	23½	24 @24¼
Middling, ⅌ lb	24⅜	24½	25 @25¼
Good Middling ⅌ lb	26	26⅛	26½@27

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	22,960
Receipts last week	24,532
Receipts preceding week	17,055
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	169,386
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1868	555,298
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	632,328
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1868	579,672
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1867	273,927
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	657,438
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,530
Exports since Tuesday	6,022
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	53,505
Exports since Jan. 1, 1868	266,773
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,850
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1868	438,119
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	472,590
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1867	381,090
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	415,300
Estimated stock on hand here	28,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts, from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest mail dates	486,500
Receipts, same time in 1867	315,000
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,951,988
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,000
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	180,000
Exports, same time last year	112,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1867	1,558,787
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,554,664
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest mail dates	192,500
Estimated stock, same time last year	168,500
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	38,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been inactive and heavy to-day. Sales have been reported since our last of 8,250 bbls., in lots, including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 35@$5 85; very inferior to fair ordinary Extra State at $6 25@$6 75; fair ordinary to very choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $6 75@$7 85, and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 60@$7 35 ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$5 35@$5 85
Extra State	6 25@ 7 85
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 20@11 25
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 60@ 7 35
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 40@11 50
Extra Genesee	7 90@11 50
Common to fancy extra Missouri	9 15@14 50

Southern Flour continues inactive and depressed; sales have been reported since our last of 500 bbls., at $7 40@$8 60 for poor to fair, and $8 60@$14 50 for fair to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour rules very quiet; sales have been confined to small lots at $6 75@$12 50 as extremes for old and new Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs. Rye Flour is in less request at $6@$8 for inferior to choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 245 bbls. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $5 10@$5 75 for Western; $5 45@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 80@$5 90 for City, and $5 85@$6 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues salable and steady at $4 35@$4 75 ⅌ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair demand, but quoted lower. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 59,000 bushels, including White Western, at $2 25@$2 35; Amber Western at $1 95@$2; No. 1 Spring on private terms; and No. 2 Spring at $1 48@$1 51, in store and afloat, ⅌ bushel. Corn has attracted less attention at declining prices. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 67,600 bushels, at $1 06@$1 12 for unsound and damp, and $1 13@$1 15 for sound mixed Western, ⅌ bushel. Rye has been in better request and firmer in price. Sales 22,500 bushels Western, to arrive and here, at $1 36@$1 40 ⅌ bushel. Nothing really new in Barley or Malt. Oats have been quoted cheaper, on a moderate trade. Sales, since our last, 76,000 bushels Western at 70c.@71c. ⅌ bushel.

HAY—North River Bale has been in moderate demand at 60c.@70c. for shipping, and 90c.@$1 35 for poor to choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw continues inactive at 70c.@95c. for short and long ⅌ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in slack request, including American at 12c.@23c. for new, and Foreign at 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, good to prime new, 12c.@15c.; New-York State, choice to fancy new, 20c.@23c.; Eastern, common to prime new, 12c.@15c.; Eastern, prime to choice new, 18c.@20c.; Wisconsins, common to fancy, 12c.@20c.; Michigans, 12c.@18c.; Yearlings, of all grades, 5c.@15c.; Foreign, 15c.@20c. ⅌ lb.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 127,909 hides and 100 bales do.; sales, 50,200 hides and 100 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. E. T. DAY & Co., 1,300 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22@22½ lbs., 23c., gold, usual selection; 825 Dry Buenos Ayres Kips, 11 lbs., private terms; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 22¼ lbs., 22⅞c., gold, usual selection; 1,400 Dry Corientes, 22 lbs., private terms; 13,500 Dry Orinoco, 20@21 lbs., 21½c., gold, usual selection; 500 Dry Orinoco Kips, 10 lbs., private terms; 3,800 Dry Porto Cabello, 20@22 lbs., part 19½c., gold, as they run; 4,000 Dry Truxillo, before arrival, 18 lbs., private terms; 1,600 Dry Tampico, 19 lbs., 28c., currency, as they run; 1,500 Dry Mexican, 23 lbs., private terms; 800 Dry Port-au-Platt, to arrive, 15½ lbs., private terms; 1,100 Dry Texas, 23 lbs., private terms; 1,400 Dry Texas Kips, 12 lbs., 24½c., currency, as they run; 300 Dry New-Orleans, 17 lbs., private terms; 275 Dry Southern, 15 lbs., private terms; 3,500 Dry Salted African Kips 18 lbs., 20c., currency; 900 Dry Salted Mexican, 32 lbs., private terms; 1,500 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, to arrive, 52 lbs., private terms; 3,700 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres Kips, to arrive, 33 lbs., private terms, 2,700 Wet Salted Rio Grande, to arrive, 50 lbs., part 12c. gold, usual selection; 1,000 Wet Salted Matamoras, 60 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet Salted Southern, 50 lbs., private terms; 250 Wet Salted Texas, 75 lbs., private terms; 2,400 City Slaughter, 65@70 lbs., 13½c. currency; 47 bales Calcutta Cow, to arrive, 10 lbs., private terms; 75 bales Calcutta Dead Green Cow, 9 lbs., private terms. The stock of Ox and Cow Hides is 93,600 (same time last year 152,700; year before, 66,700) and 350 bales, as follows: 79,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, Montevideo and Corrientes, 2,800 Dry Orinoco, 800 Dry California, 1,000 Dry Maracaibo, 7,000 Mexican and Texas, 600 Dry Salted Para, 2,700 Wet Salted Buenos Ayres, 350 bales East India Cow and Buffalo.

LEATHER—Sole has been moderately inquired for at unchanged prices. Week's receipts, 22,000 sides. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 38c.@46c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@46c.; Oak Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 28c.@29½c.; Oak Bellies Cropped, Good, 23c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 28½c.@29½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@28½c.; Hemlock, California, Good, Light, 29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Middle, 27½c.@29c.; Hemlock, California, Good Heavy, 27c.@28c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 28c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 27½c.@28½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@26c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24½c.@26½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and Buenos Ayres, Poor all weights, 20½c.@22½c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in the Rough, 37c.@41c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Middle, 38c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter, in the rough, Heavy, 41c.@45c. cash, ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at previous figures, including PortoRico at 45c.@68c.; Cuba at 35c.@52½c.; English Islands at 53c.@57c.; New-Orleans at 75c.@95c. ⅌ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate request, including Spirits Turpentine at 47½c.@49c. ⅌ gallon; Crude at $4; Rosin at $2 40@$8 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.; Tar at $2 62½@$3 50; Pitch at $3@$3 12 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—Continue in light demand, including Crude Whale at $1 15@$1 25; Bleached Whale at $1 25@$1 30; Crude Sperm at $1 95@$1 98; Unbleached Whale at $2 10@$2 15; Lard Oil at $1 35@$1 50; Red Oil at 85c.@93c.; Linseed Oil at 95c.@97c.; Olive, $2 35@$2 40 ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Has been in more demand at 16½c.@17c. for Crude in bulk; 21c.@22c. for do. in bbls. and 31c.@34c. for Refined in bond, ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very slack request and irregular in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $27@$27 75 for 1868-9 City and Western Mess, closing at $27 50 bid for new Western; $28@$29 for large and small lots of 1867-8 Western Mess, closing $29 asked for round lots, $26@$26 50 for two-year-old Western Mess; $26 50 for Thin Mess; $22 50@$25 for new and old Prime Mess; and $21 75@$22 75 for Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cut Meats have been [illegible] more active at uniform prices. Sales equal to 150 packages, at 12c.@16c. for dry salted and pickled Hams; 12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been quiet at unchanged figures. Sales, 165 boxes Cumberland Cut, at 14c., and Short Rib at 15c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been in moderate demand at less buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 460 tierces and bbls. at 15c.@17½c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 16½c. for prime City; and 16½c. for prime Western Steam, ⅌ lb. Sales were also made of 250 tierces, for January delivery, seller's option, at 14½c. ⅌ lb. Beef is inactive at $10@$16 50 for Plain Mess; $16@$20 for Extra do.; and $8@$10 50 for inferior grades of barreled Beef; sales have been reported of 85 bbls. Tierce Beef is quiet, including New Prime Mess at $27@$30, and Indian Mess at $30@$34 ⅌ tierce; sales, 80 tierces. Beef Hams continue inactive at $28 50@$29 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter and Cheese continue in fair demand at full rates. We quote:

BUTTER.

Chemung, Sussex and Orange County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	43 @45
Chenango, Delaware and Chautauqua County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	42 @44
Cortland, Broome and Steuben County dairies, firkins ⅌ lb	41 @43
Cattaraugus and Yates County dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	40 @42
Ordinary to Fair State dairies, firkins, ⅌ lb	38 @40
State half firkin tubs, Extra, ⅌ lb	45 @47
State half firkin tubs, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	41 @43
Welsh tubs, Lewis and Oswego County, ⅌ lb	40 @42
Welsh tubs, Fair to Good State, ⅌ lb	38 @40
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @38
Pennsylvania dairies, firkins, Ordinary, ⅌ lb	32 @35
Western Reserve, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	33 @35
Illinois and Wisconsin, firkins, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb	37 @38
Ordinary Western, firkins, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb	28 @31
Common Western, ⅌ lb	25 @27

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factory dairies, fancy and Cheddar shapes, ⅌ lb	17 @18½
Factory dairies, fair quality, ⅌ lb	15 @16½
Farm dairies, fancy and extra quality, ⅌ lb	15 @17½
Farm dairies, fair to good	13½ @15
Orange County, Skimmed Cheese	8 @12

SUGARS—Have been in rather better demand, but at easier prices. Sales have been reported of 365 hhds Cuba, &c., at from 11c.@13½c., and 570 boxes Havana, part at 11c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue inactive and depressed at 13½c.@15½c. ⅌ lb. Messrs. STUART now quote their refined sugars, thus: Best Crushed and Granulated Sugar, 15½c.; Ground Sugar, 15c.; White Sugar, A, 14½c.; Yellow Sugar, C, 14c. cash, ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Sales 38,000 lbs. Tallow at 12½c.@12¾c.; 32,500 lbs. Stearine at 16c.@17½c., and 21,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been inactive but steady, sales having been confined to small lots of State and Western at $1 05@$1 08, free, ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Have been quiet to-day, with 326 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,650 bales cotton, by steamer, at ¼d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 50 tons wood at 20s. by sail, and 30s. by steamer ⅌ ton; 40 hhds. tobacco by steamer, at 45s. ⅌ hhd. For Glasgow, 40,000 bushels wheat, by steamer, at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

Board of Councilmen—Stated Session.

[OFFICIAL.]

THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1868—2 o'clock P. M.

The Board met in their Chamber, number sixteen City Hall, pursuant to adjournment.

Present—James A. Monaghan, Esquire, President, in the chair, and the following members:

Present—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

The minutes of meeting held November sixteen were read and approved.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Hampson—

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted in front of number one hundred and forty-three West Eleventh-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Galligan—

Resolved, That Fifth-avenue, from Sixty-second-street to Ninetieth-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that the crosswalks be laid or relaid where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid and relaid in the Sixth-avenue, between Forty-second and Fifty-ninth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, between Third and Fifth avenues, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That Sixty-second-street, between Second and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, and that crosswalks be laid where necessary, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By the same—

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, from the Third to the Fifth-avenue, be curbed, guttered and flagged a space of four feet wide through the sidewalks of the same, where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Brucks—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of ——, Pastor of the German Catholic Church in Thirtieth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, for the sum of one hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-eight cents, the same being a donation for the purpose of paying assessment for the flagging Thirtieth-street between Seventh and Eighth avenues, against said church, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Culkin—

Resolved, That all pending General Orders, reënacting resolutions, &c., be taken up and placed on file.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Murphy—

Petition of various citizens that permission be given to Richard Allen to erect a public bath on his leased premises, situated on the East River, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets.

In connection therewith Councilman Murphy presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to Richard Allen, to erect and maintain at his own expense, a bath of the following dimensions, viz.: Fifty by seventy-five feet on his leased premises, situated on the East River, between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth streets; the same to be done under the supervision of the Street Commissioner, and to remain (during his lease) only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Cunningham—

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the northeast corner of Fifty-seventh-street and Third-avenue be flagged the full width, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from Third to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Sixty-fourth-street, from Lexington to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Cherry-street, from Pearl-street to the East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Joseph Shannon, Esq., late President of the Board of Aldermen, for the sum of one thousand dollars, for extra services rendered to the various committees of the Board during the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and charge the same to the account of "City Contingencies," or any unexpended appropriation.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the salary of the Keeper of the City Hall be and it is hereby increased to the sum of three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum, to date from the passage of this resolution.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of the Studio Building Association, number fifty-one West Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Desbrosses-street, from Hudson to Greenwich-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, the same to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted, any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Croton mains be laid in Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Fifty-ninth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay John McGrane, the contractor for regulating and grading One Hundred and Tenth-street, from Sixth to Ninth avenue, the sum of seventeen hundred and four dollars, to reimburse him for moneys deducted for excess of inspection fee on said contract, and charge the same to any appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby authorized and directed to draw a warrant in favor of the Sisters of Mercy, for the sum of four hundred and thirty-six dollars, as a donation, to be applied by said Sisters of Mercy in payment of assessment on their institution, corner of Mulberry and Houston streets, for the extension of Church-street, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the appropriation for "Donations," or any other appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby directed to lay out, curb, gutter and flag sidewalks around the two triangular pieces public of public ground situated between Thirty-second and Thirty-third streets and between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets, bounded on the east and west sides by Sixth-avenue and Broadway, without delay, the same being now about to be fenced in by iron railing.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid in front of the Church of Our Lady of Sorrow, situated in Pitt-street, between Stanton and Rivington streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, from the Ninth to the Eleventh avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Eleventh-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-fifth-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps be lighted in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That gas mains be laid and street lamps lighted in Eighty-fourth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Broadway, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Thirtieth-street, from First-avenue to the East River, to be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Forty-fourth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution as follows:

Resolved, That Fifty-second-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That Reade-street, from Washington to West-street, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a sewer be built in Broome-street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to A. N. Radcliffe to lay a crosswalk in front of his premises, Number four hundred and forty-six Eighth-avenue; the same to be done at his own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free hydrant be placed on the southwest corner of Ninety-third-street and Second-avenue, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a gas lamp post be placed at the foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, East River, (Randall's Island landing,) under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to have Coenties-slip paved with Belgian pavement, and the crosswalks laid or relaid at intersecting streets, (any resolution or ordinance heretofore passed by the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding,) under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That a free drinking-hydrant be placed on the northwest corner of Fourteenth-street and Third-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolved, That permission be and is hereby given to the proprietors of the Empire Skating Rink to place gas lamp posts and lamps in front of their building in Third avenue, between Sixty-third and Sixty-fourth streets, and light the same at their own expense, the permission hereby given to continue during the pleasure of the Common Council.

(In Board of Aldermen, November nineteen, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, adopted.)

By unanimous consent, the President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Councilman Mack—

Resolved, That a crosswalk be laid on the north side of Clarkson-street, across West-street, to pier number forty-eight, North River, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen, with an ordinance to authorize the issue of City Cemetery Stock to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have a street lamp placed and lighted in Cherry-street, opposite number one hundred and fifty.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Perley—22.

Resolved, That two gas lamps be placed in front of Grammar School number four, located in Rivington-street, between Ridge and Pitt streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Board be and they are hereby authorized and directed, without public advertisement, to enter into a contract with the contractor for the paving of Fifty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues, for the paving of the intersection of First-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street with stone blocks; provided that the same be done in accordance with the terms and conditions of the contract now made for the paving of said block—the work to be done under such directions as may be given by the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposal and contract with the lowest bidders, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimension at the foot of Twenty-sixth-street, North River, the said pier not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals, and contract with the lowest bidder, pursuant to the provisions of the amended charter of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, for the construction of a pier of the usual dimensions at the foot of Twenty-fourth-street, North River, the said pier not to extend beyond the line of the Harbor Commissioners.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof):

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed and lighted at number thirty-six Sixth-avenue, southeast corner Fourth-street and Sixth-avenue, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, without delay.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenny, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Spring-street, from the Bowery to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof;)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Seventy-seventh-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from Second avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department; and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN RESUMED.

Petition of Richard Allen, William C. Conner, and others, for permission to place a public bath-house at the foot of Fifty-sixth-street, East River.

(In Board of Aldermen, November 19, prayer of petitioners granted.)

Councilman Stacom moved that said paper be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

The paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS RESUMED.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof;)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the grade of Sixtieth-street, to commence at the present grade of First-avenue; thence to the centre of Avenue A, at a point twenty-two (22) feet above high water; thence to the bulkhead line of Harbor Commissioners at a point ten (10) feet above high water; and the grade of Avenue A, between Fifty-ninth-street and Sixty-first-street, be altered so as to conform to the grade of said Sixtieth-street, at its intersection with said Avenue A as herein described, and as shown by blue lines on said diagram made by Stevenson Towle, City Surveyor, and dated March sixteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

PAPERS FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN AGAIN RESUMED.

Petition of S. B. Sprouls, Esquire, President of the Merchants' National Bank, located at number two hundred and fifty-seven Broadway, for permission to open the pavement on Broadway and Warren-street, to enable said bank to connect with the sewer in Warren-street.

(In Board of Aldermen, November nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, prayer of petitioner granted.)

Councilman Stacom moved that the said paper be laid over.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

And the paper was then laid over.

GENERAL ORDERS AGAIN RESUMED.

Preamble and resolution of the Board of Aldermen relating to the celebration of the Fourth of July.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That Fifty-fourth-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—23.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to have that portion of the East River between the foot of Twenty-sixth and between the foot of Twenty-eighth streets, directly in front of Bellevue Hospital, properly dredged, immediately.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That the sidewalks on the southwest corner of Crosby and Spring streets be flagged full width, and the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, running one hundred and six feet on Spring-street and twenty-six feet on Crosby-street, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That the Croton Aqueduct Department be and is hereby authorized and directed to cause Tenth-street, from Broadway to University-place, to be paved with Belgian pavement, pursuant to the directions contained in a resolution and ordinance, approved by the Mayor April twenty-eight, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, the directions contained in any subsequent resolution or ordinance of the Common Council to the contrary notwithstanding.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Seventeenth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Broadway, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for rebuilding pier at the foot of Fifth-street, East River.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Petition of the Rector, Warden and Vestrymen of the Church of "All Angels," in Eighty-first-street, corner of Eleventh-avenue, for street lamps.

In connection therewith, the following resolution of the Board of Aldermen:

Resolved, That the Street Commissioner be and he is hereby authorized and directed to place two gas lamps in front of the Church of "All Angels," in Eighty-first-street, corner of Eleventh-avenue.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, from Lexington to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That crosswalks be laid at each of the crossings at the junction of Madison-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Scannel, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That Fifty-sixth-street, between First and Second avenues, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That the sidewalk on the north side of Fifty-seventh-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, be flagged a space eight feet wide where not already done, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Scannel, Feitner, Perley—25.

Resolved, That West Washington-place, from Fourth-street to Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That a gas lamp be placed in front of Grammar School number thirty-four, located in Broome-street, between Willett and Sheriff streets, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That the gas lamp now in front of number one hundred and seventy-five East Broadway, be removed to in front of number one hundred and seventy-seven East Broadway, opposite premises of Morris Murphy, and that he be permitted to place a frame on said lamp, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, the same to remain only during the pleasure of the Common Council.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Hart, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That Fifty-first-street, from Eighth to Ninth avenue, be paved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and that an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would concur with the Board of Aldermen in adopting said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

Resolved, That Thirty-eighth-street, from Lexington-avenue to East River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and an ordinance therefor be adopted.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said resolution and ordinance.

Which was decided in the affirmative by the following vote, (three-fourths of all the members elected voting in favor thereof:)

Affirmative—Councilmen Reilly, Jeremiah O'Brien, Stacom, the President, Councilmen Ivans, Culkin, Hampson, Mack, Gibney, Daly, Kenney, Hoffman, Welch, Heinrich, Fay, Brucks, Thompson, Murphy, John O'Brien, Cunningham, Galligan, Reynolds, Feitner, Perley—24.

MOTION.

Councilman Reilly moved that the Board do now adjourn.

The President put the question whether the Board would agree with said motion.

Which was decided in the affirmative.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned to Monday next, twenty-third instant, at two o'clock P. M.

WM. H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
DON GIOVANNI. Characters by Mme. De La Grange, Mme. Rotter, Mlle. Durand, Sigs. Brignoli, Orlandini, Dubreul and others.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
BARBE BLEUE. Characters by Mlle. Irma, Mlle. De Rosa, M. Decre, M. Leduc, M. Aujac, M. Duchesne, M. Guidon and others.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS. Characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Chas. Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, C. H. Rockwell, J. W. Leonard, Miss Rose Eytinge, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. S. Brown and others.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HUMPTY DUMPTY. Characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy, Mr. C. K. Fox, Mlle. Laurent, Mrs. C. Edmonds, Miss E. Harrison, Mr. F. Sinclair and others.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
AFTER DARK; OR, LONDON BY NIGHT. Characters by Miss Louisa Moore, Miss Edith Challis, Messrs. Rankin, Vane, Ryan, Coleman and others.

FRENCH THEATRE.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT. Characters by Mlle. Desclauzas, Mlle. Fontanel, Mlle. Rose-Bell, Messrs. Gabel, Carrier, Beckers, Bourgoin and others.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
UNDER THE GASLIGHT. Characters by Mrs. F. B. Conway, Miss Viola Crocker, Miss Rose Shewell, Messrs. F. B. Conway, J. K. Mortimer, Dunn and others.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE and AN HOUR IN SEVILLE. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. B. Williams.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Afternoon—CINDERELLA. Evening—IXION. THE MAN AT THE WHEEL, &c. GRAND EXHIBITION OF CURIOSITIES. Open day and evening.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
NED SCARLETT, THE TERROR OF LONDON. By a powerful cast.

BRYANTS' MINSTREL HALL.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque,) VOCALISTS, HUMORISTS, &c.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
BARBER BROWN, OR THE PACIFIC SLOPER. Negro Comicalities, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
EQUESTRIAN AND GYMNASTIC PERFORMANCES.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS.
24th-st., corner Broadway.
ACROBATIC AND EQUESTRIAN PERFORMANCES.

STEINWAY HALL.
Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.
HUMOROUS LECTURE. By Mr. De Cordova.

NO. 389 BROADWAY.
NOONDAY LECTURES ON PHRENOLOGY, &c.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
Atlantic-st., corner Clinton.
MAGIC AND VENTRILOQUISM. By Prof. Blitz.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Chinese Embassy are receiving marked attentions from the British Government. On Friday they were presented to the Queen at the Castle, by Lord Stanley.

The cable reports that Lord Stanley has acceded to the modification of the terms of the settlement of the *Alabama* claims, permitting the Commission to sit in Washington.

The market town of San Giorgo was in danger of being utterly destroyed by the burning lava from the extraordinary eruption of Vesuvius now going on.

GENERAL.

Contradictory reports are received from Havana concerning the Cuban insurrection. The insurgents claim that they hold the town of Puerto Principe, and have a force of from ten to twelve thousand men, while Valmaseda is reported, by telegrams received at the Government headquarters, in full possession of this place, and about ready to attack the insurrectionists. The latter still have possession of Bayamo and some other towns. The Republicans of Cuba claim that the revolutionists are daily receiving reinforcements.

Mrs. Pattie B. Johnson, the widow of Thos. C. Johnson, has commenced suit against the Indianapolis and St. Louis Railroad Company for $25,000 damages, on the ground that her husband was killed through the criminal negligence of the employes of that road. He was in a sleeping car which was to be left off at Matoon. While he was passing from that to another car the cars were suddenly uncoupled, throwing him upon the track, where he was run over and killed.

Porto Rico news reports the subsidence of political agitation in the island, and the flourishing condition of the crops.

Advices from Venezuela indicate the continuance of tranquillity. Congress is to meet Jan. 1, when the new President will be inaugurated.

At Blountville, Tenn., last week, a man named Rhea shot his wife in the head, inflicting what will probably prove a fatal wound. On being shot Mrs. Rhea fled to the yard, where she fell exhausted. Her husband pursued her and attempted to shoot her a second time, when he fell on the steps, accidentally discharging the pistol into his own body, killing him instantly.

Later and very full intelligence has been received in Washington in relation to the difficulty between United States Minister Washburn and the Paraguayan Government. A letter from Mr. Washburn himself is part of the news, which is published *in extenso* in another column.

The Kuklux went to the jail in Huntington, Tenn., recently, and liberated two men confined for assault on a negro.

On Friday evening a thief entered the banking-house of Fisher, Booth & Co., in Detroit, and asked the sole attendant for some revenue stamps. When the clerk turned his back the thief jumped on top of the counter, seized a pile of bank bills from a desk, and hastily made his escape. The amount stolen was $800.

News from Port-au-Prince, received by telegraph, *via* Havana, report the progress of the revolution. The anti-American sentiment was as virulent as ever.

The arguments in the extradition case of Norton and Thompson, charged with robbing the Merchants' Union Express Company, were heard Saturday, before Judge Haggerty, and Justices Wilson and Gwynne, of the Court of Common Pleas. The decision was reserved.

A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* sets forth that the entire force against the Indians in the field is about 3,000 strong. The principal hostile tribes are the Arapahoes, Apaches, Kiowas, Camanches, and a mixed outlawed band called Dog Soldiers. Among the latter are many white desperadoes. The Dog Soldiers are now scattered about the head-waters of the stream north of Smoky Hill, and will probably remain north of the railroad all Winter. The other four tribes are south of the Arkansas River, where they will build their lodges for the Winter. They can muster from 3,000 to 5,000 warriors, all armed with carbines and revolvers, in addition to their arrows and knives, and are well supplied with ammunition. Gen. Sheridan will command the expedition in person. The plan is to attack the Indians in their Winter quarters, destroy their lodges and everything they have, take away their arms, and force all those who escape slaughter to live on reservations below the Arkansas. The destination of the expedition will probably be Sand Plains, south of the Arkansas, making that point a base of supplies.

A Prohibitory Club was organized in Detroit on Friday night. Its members are pledged to vote only for such candidates for office as are pledged to the prohibitory liquor system.

The particulars of the wreck of the American ship *Hellespont*, telegraphed from San Francisco, report that the ship went ashore on the morning of Nov. 19, off Pigeon Point, a short distance from the place where the iron ship *Coya* was wrecked in 1866. A few minutes after striking, the *Hellespont* went to pieces and disappeared. Cornelius Soule, Captain; Charles A. Wilson, first mate, and nine seamen, were drowned. It is stated that a light-house at Pigeon Point would have prevented this and previous marine disasters.

The Fenian prisoners in jail at Ottawa, under the *Habeas Corpus* Suspension act, are to be liberated on bail at once. Buckley, Doyle and Kenneally, indicted as accessories to the murder of Hon. D'Arcy McGee, will, however, not be liberated. The notorious Whalen was removed from jail Sunday night under a writ of *habeas corpus*, to be present in the Toronto Court during the application for a new trial.

During the progress of a destructive fire in Merrimack-street, Lowell, Mass., Saturday, three persons were suffocated.

Since July 1 the Internal Revenue receipts have reached $52,333,333.

An entire Cleveland family, except the father, have been sent to the Lunatic Asylum. The father is remarkably healthy and vigorous, both in mind and body.

It is stated that the largest collection of stereoscopic pictures in the country is owned by a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington. He has spent $15,000 upon it.

A landslide which occurred near Westbrooke, Me., yesterday, covered about forty acres in area, and completely filled the channel of the Presumpscot River.

The Memphis, Tenn., City Stables were destroyed by fire yesterday. Edward O'Donnell, the watchman on the premises, was so severely burned that his life is despaired of. Many horses perished in the flames.

Fifty-three million dollars were subscribed at Rio during the first week in October as loans to the Brazilian Government, which only asked $15,000,000.

The American Express Company has just been swindled out of $2,095 by one of its employes named Henry Hammen, in Cincinnati. Bills to this amount were given him for collection, and he applied the proceeds to his own use. He promised restoration, but failing in this, the Company seized upon a grocery store which was conducted by him.

A proposition is pending in Leavenworth for the construction of a railroad from that city to Atchinson, to connect with the Central Pacific, thence to Fort Kearney and the Union Pacific.

The pay of the engineers on the Hudson River Railroad, who have been in the employ of the Company over four years, has been increased from $85 to $100 per month.

Vast numbers of wild pigeons are visiting the timber on the White and Arkansas Rivers.

A Convention of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Associations of Georgia will be held in Macon on the 10th of December next.

The County Court of Nansemond, Va., has ordered a vote on the question of subscribing $200,000 to the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad.

Rev. Day K. Lee delivered a sermon on the "Idols of New-York," at the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, last evening.

Cotton was less active on Saturday, but very firm and buoyant in price. Breadstuffs were generally a trifle easier in price, on a restricted trade. Provisions and Groceries were lightly purchased, though, in most instances, buyers had any existing advantage. Freights quiet, with 626 vessels of all classes in port.

The Charter Election.

The Democratic City Union recently nominated Ex-Sheriff John Kelly for Mayor, and Abraham R. Lawrence for Corporation Counsel. Both these men were unexceptionable candidates, and were likely to draw off a good deal of Democratic strength from the Tammany Hall nominations. It was generally understood that the better class of Republicans would give them their support, as the most feasible way of defeating the Ring; and measures were also in progress to unite on them the support of all opponents of the existing Tammany rule, no matter to what party they belong. This movement, however, is blocked, by the peremptory declination of both these gentlemen. Their letters, declining the nomination, will be found in another column. Mr. Kelly declines on account of his health and Mr. Lawrence declines because Mr. Kelly does. What will be done next remains to be seen. A. Oakey Hall will probably be the nominee of Tammany for Mayor, and seems likely to walk over the course with very little opposition. There is very little interest, it must be confessed, in the charter election, and there seems to be no general and vigorous effort to change the character or course of our City Government. As long as the people like it, or prefer to submit to it rather than take measures to put a better one in its place, we see no reason to suppose that their preferences will not be indulged. Thus far Tammany has everything its own way.

Appointments to Office.

We do not propose to *advise* Gen. Grant how to make appointments to the forty thousand offices he will be expected to fill as soon as he becomes President, partly because he has not *asked* our advice, from which we infer that he does not want it,—and partly because we do not suppose he would take it even if we should thrust it upon him. But we venture to submit to our readers a few suggestions on the subject, so that they may not be taken by surprise if they should find them substantially acted on when the administration passes into Gen. Grant's hands.

I. All the offices of the country are filled now. Where they prove to be *well* filled,—where the new President finds that the incumbents are honest, faithful and efficient officers, and not offensively obnoxious as politicians,—it strikes us that it would be wise to *let them alone*. The country will thus have the benefit of the experience they have acquired in the discharge of their duties, and the Treasury will be saved from the new swarm of hungry office-seekers who are awaiting their turn.

II. The President will find himself surrounded by an army of persons who will claim the right of telling him whom he may appoint and whom he must not. At the head of the host will be the members of Congress, who will begin by demanding, as their *right*, this control of his appointments. It would be wise, we think, for the new President to begin by denying this right *in toto*, and by refusing, in the most positive manner, thus to surrender the appointing power into other hands.

This claim of Congressmen to dictate the President's appointees, each for his own district, is comparatively modern; but it has come to be very peremptory and absolute. No one thing, probably, decided so many votes in the House in favor of impeachment as President Johnson's refusal to permit members to make his appointments for him. That is the way in which every member expects to pay off his obligations to those who were most active, devoted and effective in securing his election. The Presidential patronage is assumed to be the common stock, on which the members of Congress are to draw for the payment of their political debts; their checks on that bank are the "legal tender" of the country. It strikes us it would be well for the new President to dispel that delusion, and to give Congress and the country to understand that the offices of the country are parts of the machinery by which the Executive fulfills his oath to enforce the laws and carry on the Government. His duty and his interest alike require that none but good men should be appointed to fill them.

III. Congressmen may naturally be supposed to know more about the character and fitness of applicants and candidates for office in their respective districts than the President can; and he may, with great advantage, therefore, call upon them to tell him *what they know* about them. Upon the information which he may be able thus to gather from members of Congress and others, he can, in the exercise of his own judgment, be able to make good appointments; but it should be *his* judgment, and not *their wishes*, which controls the selection. For a member of Congress to tell the President *why* a man ought to be appointed, what are his qualifications for the place, is to render the President a service; but for him to demand an appointment in order to pay off a political obligation of his own, and to tell him who *must* be appointed and who must not, is little short of an imposition and an insult.

IV. The President may as well understand at first, what he will very soon learn, that applications for office backed up by a great array of names of "prominent and influential" citizens, are simply shams,—not worth the paper they are written on, and entitled to the least possible influence. Nine men out of ten, to whom these papers are presented, sign them simply because it is easier to sign than to explain why they can't. There are many men who make it a rule to sign every paper of the kind they are asked to sign. We can name a dozen men, Republicans, in this City, whose names Gen. Grant may rely on seeing upon every application for office that is made from this City, as well as upon very many made from other quarters. It is the most common thing in the world for men to "recommend" for responsible places persons of whom they know absolutely nothing whatever. This is one of the principal sources of the absolute degradation that has, of late years, befallen the public service; and the sooner it is broken up and utterly destroyed the better. The President can readily find men, in every district, upon whom he can call for *information* as to the qualifications of applicants, with a reasonable certainty of getting information that is disinterested and reliable.

V. We hope that Gen. Grant will, so far as possible, restore the practice of the earlier and purer days of the Government, by leaving to each Head of Department, in the main, the duty and responsibility of selecting his own subordinates. He will thus escape one of the heaviest and most repulsive of the many burdens which the arrogance and selfishness of political partisanship has fastened on his office, and restore to the several Departments, as well as reclaim for himself, something of the dignity and independence which justly belongs to them, and without which a proper performance of duty is impossible.

We hope that the country may have the benefit of an organized Civil Service, on a system to be fixed by law, in which ability, integrity and efficiency shall be recognized as the requisites for getting office and as the only thing necessary to retain it. But the establishment of such a system will meet the resolute hostility of all the most corrupt elements of our politics, and will be long delayed even if it is ever achieved. But Gen. Grant can, meantime, in organizing and getting into practical working the machinery of his administration, give the country the benefit of all the best features of such a Civil Service, and thus do more than can otherwise be done towards engrafting it by law upon the Government and commending it to the cordial approval and support of the country. We hope he will do it.

The Erie Infamy.

It would be a fortunate thing for the country if the record of the things done by the management of the Erie Railroad Company for the last year or two, could be blotted out forever. But this is impossible: the record must stand, and the character of the country—its commercial honor and the integrity of its Judiciary, must abide by the judgment which it invokes.

We have no disposition to indulge in general declamation or denunciations in this matter. We shall simply submit a brief sketch of the general features of the whole transaction, sufficient to develop its real character, without going into details or indulging in comment.

Last Winter the Erie directors wanted money. They exercised what they claimed to be a legal right—a right other companies had exercised—and made and issued $10,000,000 of convertible bonds; had them converted into stock, and secretly caused a part of that stock to be sold in the market.

The legality of the transaction was challenged, and an injunction was granted, forbidding the issue of such stock. In open violation of that injunction, one of the present managers of the Company took part in issuing the residue of that stock. No more than a nominal punishment was ever inflicted. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars was paid out of the funds of the Company *to a nominal receiver, who never performed any service or incurred any liability;* those who had violated the injunction were not disturbed in their responsible position; the affairs of the Company went under worse management than ever before; public justice was not vindicated, and the Judiciary was disgraced.

But what is most material, as affecting the present posture of affairs, is the fact that it was decided, first by a single Judge, and then unanimously by the three Judges at General Term, that *there was no legal authority whatever in the Board of Directors to issue bonds and convert them into stock; and those decisions remain in full force.*

When, therefore, the present management began to issue stock by the millions per day; when the speculators of Wall-street took it and dealt in it, it was done in contempt and defiance of these fresh and well-known decisions, and of the asserted authority of the highest judicial tribunal in this great City. The transactions marked the public contempt into which the disgraceful judicial action of last Winter had brought the Supreme Court; it proclaimed the impunity which, for some secret and unknown reasons, the Erie managers felt they had secured; and it illustrated how soon one flagrant instance of judicial demoralization will cause a community to spurn judicial judgments and defy legal control.

Day by day these wholesale issues of stock went on boldly, in defiance alike of all legal authority, of all judicial restraint and of all the rules of fair dealing.

When amounts from ten to thirty millions, in stock and unconverted bonds, had been thus issued from the inexhaustible fountain at the Erie office, the suit of Mr. Belmont was instituted, as it would seem, to check this high-handed abuse before so much new stock should be issued as to render the old utterly valueless. It called on the Court to enforce the law as it had five months before proclaimed it to be, and presented the distinct issue whether the Court has the courage and the sense of duty to assert its jurisdiction and authority, and repress those who scorn and defy both.

We are not dealing with the motives of Mr. Belmont, though his answer in the case would seem to vindicate them, if they needed any vindication, nor with the truth of the astounding and disgraceful developments in his papers of the conduct of one of the managers, some of which we have already laid before the public. It is hopeful that Judge Sutherland indicates, as his high and pure character gave the community reason to expect, a purpose not to surrender or prostrate the Judiciary before the fraud, nor to yield to the seductions of its authors.

The policy of the conspirators, resolved as they were to control the proceedings, was prompt and characteristic. One Charles McIntosh, *a hired ferry agent of the set controlling the Erie Company*, was caused to bring a suit before Judge Barnard on a few shares of stock, in which he praises "the management," declares the public is unreasonably disturbing its policy by making troublesome inquiries about stock issued and to be issued, tells us that it will be best to let things go on as they are going, assures the public that if it was wrong to secretly issue thirty millions of stock in violation of law to pay for bonds of other railroad companies illegally purchased, and for opera-houses, real estate, &c., &c., that the true remedy—the one he prays for—is that the chief author of the iniquity be appointed receiver; that his associates remain in power; that they bring such suits as they wish before Judge Barnard alone; that Mr. Belmont and every one else be enjoined from bringing any suit anywhere; that the other Judges attend to other business, while this ferry agent, Mr. Jay Gould, Mr. James Fisk, Jr., and Judge Barnard, aided by the advice of Mr. Lane, counsel of the Erie Railway Company, attend to the whole of that particular business!

If anything could surpass the audacious assurance and effrontery of this scheme set forth in the suit of McIntosh, it would be the fact that Judge Barnard responded instantly to its demands.

Nor was this all. When it was seen that the suit of Mr. Belmont, before a Judge of such known integrity as Judge Sutherland, was likely to result in the appointment of a receiver who would call the authors of these stock iniquities to some account, they promptly demanded and as promptly secured from Judge Barnard, without notice to the defendants, an order appointing Jay Gould the receiver of the very money he had fraudulently obtained by violating his trust as a director! The only basis of any jurisdiction to appoint any receiver at all was the fact that the money had been fraudulently obtained by the President and his co-conspirators by infidelity to their duty and by illegal methods; and yet their leader—and the party who should have been removed from his trust, is rewarded by being made an officer of the Court and is clothed with all the power and approbation of that tribunal to investigate that fraud, and to hold and distribute its millions of spoils! Was the like ever before heard of outside the pages of fiction?

But this is by no means the most thrilling and original portion of the judicial part of this dramatic infamy. And here is that part:—Jay Gould, as receiver, he having surreptitiously aided to put upon the market from ten to thirty millions of stock, probably at a price not averaging above $40 or $50 per share, is authorized, by a special order of Judge Barnard, to use $20,000,000 of the money of the Company to buy up 200,000 of this stock *at par!*

To do this he may not only use the money derived from the illegal sale of stock, but he may, under this order of Judge Barnard, actually use the *regular earnings of the road* for such purpose. In the exercise of such a power Mr. Gould may consume all the money pledged and earned, for two years to come, to pay bonded interest; and affords the most unlimited, dangerous and demoralizing opportunity for stock-jobbing operations and financial disturbance ever conferred by a Court upon any man, however worthy.

Thus the matter stands. What has been done, or may be done, under this unparalleled judicial license, few know. Such are the leading facts in reference to which the public awaits further developments. Proceedings to bring this fraud to a judicial investigation involve not alone the financial interests, and the manhood and honor of the parties to them, but also the character of the whole commercial community and the safety of its greatest financial enterprises. The individual interests involved, however large, are swallowed up in the vast public interests at stake.

The dealers in Wall-street—the Stock Exchange—if any regard to honor and fidelity is really recognized, are called upon to take some action which shall rebuke these stupendous frauds, and which shall compel the Courts to stop them, and to force their authors to submit to the judicial tribunals; or which shall compel those tribunals to publicly admit their impotence—to the end that the public may protect itself through some other agency.

There are pure men on the bench, and every consideration of honor and duty demands of them that they now exercise their just power, and vindicate and reëstablish the character and authority of the Judiciary. It is not for us to say how Judges shall decide, nor what are the merits of questions before them, but we have a right to call on them to make it appear that judicial decisions are not bought and sold among us like cattle and sheep in the drove-yards—that audacious delinquents cannot with impunity commit frauds month after month within the very shades of our halls of justice, that outrage every sense of honor and decency throughout the civilized world—that it shall no longer be on the tongues of the populace that a few daring, desperate, unprincipled speculators, without name or place in affairs of dignity and honor in New-York, shall by craft and fraud usurp the control of a great imperial highway, convert its printing presses into machines for manufacturing fraudulent stock, through which to cheat the public out of millions of money, to be used only in gigantic stock-jobbing operations, and that there is no remedy, no hope, save in the national Judiciary!

The Judges who shall bring the authors of this national infamy to the stern test of law and justice, will render a service to this community which will entitle them, and for which they will be sure to receive, the thanks of every one whose good opinion any good man would prize. And if they fail to do this, no language will be adequate to express the feelings of shame and humiliation which will fill the minds of all men who have any just regard for public honor, or who know on what foundations the safety of every community rests.

Disfranchisement as a Pretext for Crime and Disaffection.

Except as a means of educating public opinion up to the standard of national suffrage, the persistent exaggeration and misstatement of Democratic journals on the subject of disfranchisement are unintelligible. Some apology might possibly be found for them during the recent campaign. They were then available—though always discreditable—as portions of an argument against the Congressional policy of restoration. With that controversy happily removed, their only practical suggestiveness relates to the feasibility of removing an evil which particular States may desire to perpetuate.

Whatever the purpose, it is desirable to keep within the limits of truth. And Democratic journalists fail to do this when they represent disfranchisement as formidable in its proportions and as an incident of the reconstruction policy. In reality, it is neither. It is neither so extensive as it is represented to be, and, save in the three States which are still excluded, it is a matter for which the States are alone responsible.

We have already shown in detail, and on the authority, in part of official data, that at no time did the disfranchisement enacted by Congress extend to more than seventy thousand men, scattered over the ten States to which the Reconstruction acts applied. Of this number, about twenty-five thousand are in Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; the Democratic falsehood being that in these States the disfranchised amount to hundreds of thousands. Seventy thousand in ten States cannot be truthfully called very harsh proscription.

But in seven of these States, not a solitary citizen is now disfranchised by national action. Where disfranchisement exists at all, it is as a result of local measures, over which the people of the States have entire control. Even on this basis it is exceedingly limited. Of the readmitted States, two alone—Louisiana and Arkansas—have resorted to disfranchisement, though on a much narrower scale than has been generally alleged. In North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, the proscriptive principle has been wholly discarded; and Alabama, which, in the first instance, adopted it, has since wisely abandoned it. The course pursued in these States is the best answer to the Democratic accusations, and the best evidence of the moderation with which the Republicans in the respective States have exercised their power.

In Missouri and Tennessee a different state of things prevails. There, undoubtedly, a much too sweeping system of disfranchisement exists. But in both it is a local affair, and one with which the Congressional policy is in no manner identified. The *World*, which is just now inventing statistics on the subject, makes the State laws of Tennessee and Missouri a ground of complaint against the Republican Party. The truth is, however, that though the loyal population of these States adopted disfranchisement as a temporary measure, rendered necessary at the time by the strength and insolence of the disloyal element which was at work within them, the general policy enunciated by the Chicago Convention points to the removal of all disabilities as speedily as the class affected by them shall in good faith accept the new order of things. Both in Missouri and Tennessee a feeling in favor of abolishing disfranchisement is growing among those who, under the pressure of necessity, originally enacted it, and who now desire the settlement of the question by another constitutional amendment.

Yet worse than the publication of imaginary statistics is the attempt of Democratic writers to trace in disfranchisement a pretext for crime and disaffection. The theory put forward is, that exclusion from the franchise has awakened a feeling of resentment which seeks vent in lawlessness. Before the election, however, the lawless spirit was rampant in Georgia, where not a man is disfranchised; while order reigned in West Virginia, a majority of whose citizens decreed disfranchisement, and in Missouri, where that penalty rests upon twenty-five thousand of the male inhabitants.

Besides, the forms of outrage assumed by Democratic disaffection in Tennessee have no visible connection with any denial of the right to vote. Disturbance at the polls, or on strictly political occasions, might, perhaps, be so explained, but it has not taken this shape. The report of Gen. Thomas proves the prevalence of lawlessness in shapes that indicate a settled hostility to the authority of law and the welfare of Union residents. The latter, as he shows, are denied redress for the most flagrant wrongs in localities controlled by Democratic influences. There, the lives and property of Unionists, and especially of freedmen, are insecure; local public opinion not only tolerating the authors of crime, but frustrating the demands of its victims when they seek justice.

The absence of any connection between disfranchisement and disloyal outrages is still more conclusively demonstrated by Gen. Thomas, in his official remarks on affairs in Kentucky. That is a thoroughly Democratic State; the colored loyalists are powerless; the local officials are the creatures of the rebel Democracy; and the outrages which afflict the loyal Tennesseeans are experienced by the same class there. Here is the testimony of Gen. Thomas:

> "In Kentucky disenfranchisement cannot be alleged as a reason for the disturbance. Here the mass of people are in sympathy with the State authorities, and those politically opposed make no attempt to resist them. The colored people are quiet and peaceable. They have no political rights, not being enfranchised. Yet ruffians are permitted to tyrannize over them without fear of punishment. Testimony of negroes is refused in the State Courts, and the United States Courts are difficult of access to an ignorant people, without friends or influence. In some districts some ex-Union soldiers are persecuted by their murderous rebel neighbors, until forced into a resistance which sometimes ends with the loss of their lives, or they are compelled, in self-defence, to emigrate. An appeal to the Courts affords but little hope for redress, as the Magistrates and juries too often decide in accordance with their prejudices, without regard to justice."

Could there be stronger proof of the folly of the plea that disfranchisement must be accepted as an excuse for crime, or of the abominable temper of the Southern Democracy in States where they retain ascendency? The condition of Kentucky, as revealed by Gen. Thomas, sheds new light on the merits of the issues uppermost in Tennessee, and on the work that remains to be performed before the country regains solid peace.

MINOR TOPICS.

The impression seems to have gone abroad that Mr. Evarts, in his speech at the Bar banquet given in his honor, cast some reflections upon some of the *Judges* in this City or its vicinity. This must be a mistake. He spoke of the Judiciary as the "crown and summit of the legal profession. "All men," he said, "worship the upright and the able Judge. All men revere the memory of the upright and the able Judge, and by the same rule all men abhor the unjust Judge, [tremendous cheering,] and all men, to the latest generation, curse his memory. [Renewed cheering."] We have not heard of a single Judge in *this* City who supposed, for a moment, that this reference to the "unjust Judge" could possibly be intended for *him*. All of them take it for granted that their condition and prospects were described in the other part of the sentence. Some of them, indeed, whose names are familiar as household words in the mouths of all our people, claim that they sat for the portrait sketched in a subsequent part of Mr. Evarts' speech, where he said "it is but a feeble image to speak of the purity of the Judge outshining the purity of his ermine. He seems to me rather to come up to the splendor of the white-armed nymph whose limbs outshone the splendor of the zone which encircled her." We hear that quite a sharp contention has arisen among two or three members of the Bench as to which of them is best entitled to the eulogy conveyed in this graceful picture. We shall probably have an *injunction* from each one of them to prevent the others from taking any steps to establish their right. The case will be heard next after the Erie controversy is closed.

The *Anti-Slavery Standard* is shocked because Gen. Grant went to see "Humpty Dumpty" while he was in New-York. As he was here mainly for relaxation and amusement, he ought to have gone to an evening gathering of the "advanced" reformers. The General, we fear, was not very judicious in his selection.

The verdict of the jury in regard to the Fulton Ferry accident adds one more to the many illustrations of the utter worthlessness of Coroners' inquests, as they are conducted. It is simply that the accident could not be helped—that nobody is to blame, but that if there had not been so many passengers on board a smaller number would have been hurt. The jury throw not the faintest light on the cause of the collision; no responsibility for the management of the ferry-boats is placed upon anybody, and the whole proceeding is simply a farce. The evidence of the engineer shows clearly enough that if the signal to stop had been given sooner, the collision could have been avoided; *why* the pilot did not give it sooner, is not explained. Clearly, therefore, the responsibility thus far rests upon the pilot—but neither the Coroner nor the jury seems to have taken that view of the case. Everybody was at once discharged from custody.

The whipping-post is still among the cherished institutions of the State of Delaware. An old man, 70 years of age, was put to the torture of the lash, for some petty offence, at New-Castle, on Friday last, as well as half a dozen other offenders. The report of the case says that the punishment was "strictly in accordance with the laws of the State." So much the worse for the State. We are very glad that Delaware did not vote for Grant. We hope she will remain Democratic while she remains thus barbarous and semi-savage.

The Democratic State Committee, in South Carolina, of which Wade Hampton is Chairman, has issued an address on the result of the election, in which they say, "*God in His providence* has seen fit to deny us the triumph we deemed essential to the welfare of the State." It is pleasant to see such accuracy in tracing the origin of their defeat. The Democracy could not have attributed their disappointment to its proper source more justly, if they had been engaged all their lives in the study of "great moral ideas." But they are going to take an appeal: they won't trust the matter in the same hands any longer:—they appeal now "to the manhood of our State."

A writer in the *Anti-Slavery Standard* is trying to arouse the apprehensions of the country concerning the administration of Gen. Grant. It has no doubt that he will be "as Republican as the Republicans are;"—the great danger is, that "he will not be *more so* than they are." "He will handle the forces that are given to him," says the *Standard*, "as he did all along upon that slanting fight from the Wilderness to Richmond." Now, in spite of the *Standard's* fears, it strikes us that this is precisely what is wanted of him. That "slanting fight" of Grant's gave us victory, and suppressed the rebellion. What is wanted now is a fight with all the elements of discord and dissension—one which will give us a settled and assured peace. And if Grant will only give us such a fight, we care not how "*slanting*" it may be so it brings us victory. It is the *end* the nation cares for, not the road by which it is reached.

Wendell Phillips is not content with a Constitutional Amendment which shall secure impartial suffrage in every State, in all votes for national offices. He insists that it shall include State officers as well. He would have the national authority say who may, and who may not, vote for *State* officers in every State. And the Constitution, he adds, will not be perfect till sex is also included, so that everybody may vote everywhere and for everything. What would happen if Mr. Phillips should *not* be content on this subject? That circumstance has occurred in our history several times already,—and may occur again: it is well enough, therefore, to be prepared for the worst.

President Lopez, the brutal tyrant of Paraguay is said to have expressed a "desire to be on friendly terms with the United States." The desire, we trust, is not reciprocal.

We see that preparations are on foot to celebrate Evacuation Day, by military parades, target-company excursions and other demonstrations of a kindred nature. Can anybody give a decent reason why this day should continue to be celebrated at all? The evacuation of New-York by the British was merely an incident of the Revolutionary war, neither more nor less important than many others; and why that incident should be selected for annual celebration, while nearly all others have been neglected and almost forgotten, it is not easy to understand. Like most of our City celebrations, the way in which Evacuation Day is commemorated is partly a farce and partly a nuisance; but why it should be celebrated at all, nobody as yet has ever explained.

We think the cigar manufacturers have made a mistake—one easily rectified, but only by withdrawing their last conditional proposition to their operatives. The strike of employes in one factory led to an agreement on the part of all the manufacturers to advance wages $1 per thousand until the 1st of January next, and, if there was no decline of business by that time, to add another dollar until the 1st of May next, provided the cigar-makers would agree not to strike during that time. To this reasonable proposal the Cigar-makers' Union reasonably assented, and if the matter had been left there, all would have been well. But the Manufacturers' Association thereupon add the further condition that their operatives should leave the Union. This they refuse to do. We do not believe in the principle of forcing individual wills in individual matters by pressure of associated wills, and so do not approve of the stigma which the Union places upon those of its members who choose to leave them; but, on the other hand, we think the Manufacturers' Association are making an equal error in their demand.

For the last two months Spain has existed practically as a Republic—that is to say, there has been no Monarch, no Court, no divine right, no despotic wrong. Why cannot it continue to exist permanently in this way? Though Spain has had no Monarch, there has been no war, no disorder, no terrible suffering on that account. Why should any of these things occur in the future as the consequence of the want of a King? There has as yet been no session of the Cortes, or Legislative Assembly, but there soon will be a session. If it be found that the country can actually get along without crown or throne, perhaps they may be altogether dispensed with.

Among the senseless things for which we are indebted to the present very Common Council, is the expenditure of a large sum of money in making two useless parks in Broadway, at Thirty-second and Thirty-fifth streets. Of what possible service these parks will be when built, no one is able to tell. It will then be better to undo the work, and convert the ground into an open *plaza*, as before. There are too few such places in the City, and to have the people shut out from these few is too bad. If the contractor must needs have a job, pay him his profit, but let the land remain open to the inhabitants of the City, to whom it belongs.

We publish this morning the able and interesting report of Major-Gen. Thomas on the operations of the Kuklux Klan, in his Department, during the past year.

The Erie Railroad and the Banks.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 21, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Charges against newspapers of complicity in combinations to raise or depress values have, in past years, been neither few nor uncommon. The public has taken them at their worth, and individuals have lost or made "according to their faith;" while banks have gone on in the even tenor of their way, looking neither to the right hand nor to the left, but endeavoring to discharge their duties to their customers and the public, and succeeding usually without censure or applause.

The Manhattan Company, for example, has been for many years, and is still, the custodian of the funds of the Erie Railway Company, and of at least one of its prominent "speculative directors," and amid the numerous rises and falls that in past years have been somehow produced, no one, no newspaper even, that we are aware of, has dared to charge that bank with any complicity therein, either one way or the other.

But within the past few months the Bank of the Commonwealth has had the account of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co., and the New-York Daily Times, with what decency the public can judge, has made it the occasion of most base, malign and unwarranted insinuations, calculated, and, it would seem, *intended* to injure the bank with its customers. So long as it confined itself to insinuations, we felt that we could afford to let them go unchallenged, believing, as we still do, that the "sober second thought" of the public would prove as efficient as it ever has to protect us against false and malicious insinuations, from whatever quarter.

But your editorial of this morning, given the most prominent place in your paper, while it carefully guards against any direct and manful charges against the bank, yet admits of such sweeping inferences and inuendoes, and so guardedly and safely insinuates what *may* and *may not* have been, that so far as we may be affected or intended "by one of the three banks" you do not mention, we deem it proper, for the information of the public, to state (what even you, Mr. Editor, have not admitted a knowledge of) that under the authority of the Comptroller of the Currency, on the 17th and 18th of this month a *full* and *effectual* examination of the affairs of this bank was made; that no impediment whatever was offered to such examination, and that the results of it are doubtless in his hands.

It may be proper, though not essential, to state further that this bank is and has ever been since it became a *National* Bank, a "designated depository of the United States," in which capacity it has discharged its duties faithfully without being suspected *capable* even of "attacking the national credit."

Thus much we have deemed it proper to say, and have only to add, for the information of whom it may concern, that any charges against this bank affecting its integrity toward the public, or any charges against its officers calculated or intended to impeach their integrity toward the bank, toward its customers, or toward the public, that cannot be clearly and fully established, *had better not be made.*

EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
George Ellis, Cashier.

We publish the above very willingly. How much "information" it contains on any subject whatever, and especially on the relations of the Bank of the Commonwealth to the recent Erie Railroad movements, we leave the public to judge. We certainly see nothing in it that calls for either reply or comment.—Ed. Times.

The Erie Railroad and the Banks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While agreeing with you in the views expressed in your editorial this morning relative to the Erie rascalities, allow me to correct what appears to be a misunderstanding on your part. You state that a bank of $750,000 capital certified one check of $8,000,000, and that the money may not have been in the bank.

This would be simply suicide, as the banks settle all their balances each day in legal-tender notes, and a bank certifying a check for such a sum without having the notes in bank or checks on other City banks to an equal amount as an offset, would have to suspend payment on the following day in all probability.

At any rate, the bank to which you refer was on the following day a debtor bank at the Clearing-house to the extent of $10,500,000, which amount was promptly paid in legal-tender notes of large denominations.

JUSTICE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Election Results—Liberal Triumphs—Riots in Different Parts of the Kingdom.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The *Times* this morning gives the following as the result of the elections thus far, for members of the new House of Commons:

Liberals	310
Conservatives	168
Liberal majority	142

The *Daily News*, a Liberal journal, says the Liberal majority so far is 146. Dispatches have been received announcing the election of CHAS. BUXTON, Liberal, from Surrey East; Mr. W. JOHNSTON, Conservative, for Belfast, Ireland; Sir R. BLENNERHASSETT and Viscount ST. LAWRENCE, both Liberals, from Galwayboro, and Lord J. MANNERS, Conservative, from Leicestershire North. The following Liberal candidates have been defeated: The Marquis of Hartington, for Lancashire Northwest, and Right Hon. C. HORSMAN, for Stroud.

Serious riots have occurred at various places in the Kingdom during the elections. At Sligo, in Ireland, there was a quite formidable outbreak, and before it was quelled ten houses were sacked by the mob. There was also a scene of violence at the little town of Ripley, in Derbyshire. A sharp fight occurred and many persons were injured by clubs and stones in the hands of the rioters. The mob partially demolished several buildings, including the Vicarage.

Mr. Gladstone Nominated to Parliament.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

At the Lancashire nomination of members of Parliament, Hon. WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE was declared to have the majority on a show of hands.

The Alabama Claims—Attentions to the Chinese Embassy.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

It is announced to-day that Lord STANLEY has acceded to the modification of the *Alabama* settlement, which permits the Commission to sit in Washington. Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME and the other members of the Chinese Embassy were yesterday taken in a special train from this city to Windsor, conveyed to the Castle in the Queen's carriages, and promptly presented to the Queen by Lord STANLEY.

The Anniversary of the Fenian Executions.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Attempts have been made to organize anniversary obsequies, in commemoration of the hanging of the Manchester Fenians, in this city and Dublin to-morrow. The proceedings will doubtless prove abortive, through the action of the Government officials.

Choice of Chancellor of the Edinburgh University.

EDINBURGH, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Lord Justice INGLIS was to-day chosen Chancellor of the University of Edinburgh, over Hon. WM. E. GLADSTONE.

The Egyptian Cotton Crop.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The crop of Egyptian cotton this year will aggregate 2,000,000 cantars.

ITALY.

The Eruption of Vesuvius.

NAPLES, Saturday, Nov. 21.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing in violence. Many houses and farms in the vicinity have been utterly destroyed. The market town of San Giorgo is in imminent danger.

CUBA.

The Militia and Fire Department of Havana Reviewed—The Revolutionists to be Quieted by Persuasive Measures.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Captain-General LERSUNDI to-day reviewed six thousand volunteers, and the whole Fire Department of the city, the members of which have been armed and drilled. They made a very fine appearance. This force, united with the regular troops in and around the city, constitute an army of 12,000 disciplined men, all of whom can be placed at the disposition of the Government in an emergency.

The *Gaceta* to-day publishes the manifesto of the Provisional Government at Madrid, making liberal reforms in the government of the island. It has been transmitted by telegraph, railroad and other channels to all the towns of the interior. It is the general opinion that the circulation of this document in the disturbed districts will prove a powerful auxiliary in putting an end to the revolution.

A heavy storm from the north prevails in the Gulf.

FORTRESS MONROE.

Ordnance Experiments by the Engineer's Department.

FORTRESS MONROE, Friday, Nov. 20.

The Board who are conducting the experimental firings, which consists of Major-Gen. J. G. BERNARD, President, Gens. WRIGHT, TOWER and CULLUM, Gen. C. B. REESE as Secretary, did not resume operations until nearly noon to-day, as they were engaged in consultation upon the results effected the day before.

For the entertainment of the large number of prominent officers who are here for the purpose of witnessing these experiments, Major-Gen. W. F. BARRY, commanding the Artillery School, held a review of the troops under his command at 10 o'clock this morning. Major-Gen. A. A. HUMPHREYS, Chief of Engineers, United States Army, being the senior officer present, reviewed the troops, after which the battalions were made to execute the various movements of the drill.

At 11 o'clock the party, which had been increased by several new arrivals, among whom were noticed Gen. RODMAN and Col. MORDECAI, of the Ordnance Department, proceeded up the beach to the scene of their recent destruction, and commenced making arrangements for demolishing the target on the extreme right of the line next the bay. This target is peculiarly constructed, and is the result of a number of improvements. The embrasure is about three feet square, and there is a brick parapet on one side, a brick arch overhead and a stone pillar on the right. The face of the target is about fifteen feet in height, by ten or twelve feet in breadth. This is composed of twelve-inch wrought iron of the finest quality, while just above and below the embrasure is a heavy iron plate, six or seven inches in thickness, immediately in the centre of the target. The sides of the target are each supported by upright pillars of wrought iron, twelve by fifteen inches in thickness, to which the front plate of the target is firmly riveted, the whole being supported by masonry of the most solid character. The first shot struck the target on the left hand side, near the embrasure, making a deep hole in the iron and cracking one of the upright posts in the rear which supports it. The second was a conical shot, and struck the extra lower plate near the corner, knocking the corner off, and glancing off and doing some damage to the stone pillar. The third shot struck the lower extra plate in the centre, breaking it in two, and also shattering some heavy rivets with which it was fastened to the main plate. The fourth and last shot struck upon the upper extra plate, penetrating it very deep, cracking the pillar which supported it, and injuring the arch and masonry badly. This closed the experiments for the day. To-morrow the Board will probably try the effect of these heavy guns on the gneiss tower, which has not yet been touched.

The experiments thus far go to show that the most powerful obstructions that the art of man has yet conceived are not proof against such heavy ordnance as is now being used, if the latter is handled in a proper manner.

The yacht *Eva*, Capt. LORILLARD, with a few friends on board, arrived at the Roads this afternoon from New-York.

Land-Slide Near Westbrooke, Me.

PORTLAND, Me., Sunday, Nov. 22.

A dispatch from Westbrooke states that a land-slide took place about 5 o'clock this morning, just below the Cumberland Paper Mills, which covered about forty acres in area, and completely filled the channel of the Presumpscot River, so that the water is backed up within three feet of the top of the dam, and the lower story of the mill is submerged.

Destructive Fire in Nashville, Tenn.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Nov. 22.

The storehouses on Market-street, occupied by J. R. PAUL & Co., dealers in agricultural implements; WM. LYON, iron dealer, and SPERRY & Co., cotton factors, were destroyed by fire last night. The entire contents of the first two were lost, but SPERRY & Co. saved their stock in a damaged condition. The Kossuth House, adjoining on the south, and ASHLEY & PHILLIPS' tin store on the north, were considerably damaged by fire and water. The buildings were owned by JOHN M. HILL, and were insured for $10,000 in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Company, and valued at $30,000. LYON was insured for $12,000 in the Ætna, Phœnix and Home Insurance Companies, and his loss amounted to $20,000. PAUL & Co.'s loss is estimated at $10,000, mostly insured. SPERRY & Co.'s loss is slight, and is covered by insurance.

The fire originated in the house of PAUL & Co., and was undoubtedly intentional, as large piles of kindling were discovered lighted on the second floor, by those who first gave the alarm.

Damages Claimed for Ill-treatment in the St. Louis City Hospital—Supposed Foul Play.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 22.

JAMES MURTAGH has sued this city for $15,000 damages for barbarous treatment while in the City Hospital, by which his feet were frozen, his toes unskilfully amputated, and other cruel and inhuman sufferings imposed on him.

LUDWIG BENKMAN, a German grocer, took arsenic on Friday and died.

An old man, who was suffering from palsy, fell from a second-story porch yesterday and was killed. His wife, a young woman, has been arrested on suspicion of having pushed him off the porch.

Fire at Memphis, Tenn.—Church Conference.

MEMPHIS, Sunday, Nov. 22.

The City Stables were destroyed by fire this morning. A large number of horses and mules were burned. EDWARD O'DONNEL, watchman, was badly burned. His life is despaired of. The stables were owned by the city. The loss has not yet been ascertained.

The State Conference of the African branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, which has been in session here during the week, adjourned yesterday. Bishop PAINE presided, and the proceedings were very harmonious.

Venezuela Tranquil—The Session of Congress—The Bark Julia Dispute.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Late advices from Caracas represent that the country was generally quiet. A few small bands of malcontents were roaming in the mountains, but the citizens everywhere desired peace, and were disposed to acquiesce in the authority of the existing Government. Congress was to meet on the 1st of January, when the new President would be inaugurated.

The dispute about the bark *Julia* still remained unsettled. The Commissioners had not yet returned to Caracas.

The Excitement at Bear River City.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Nov. 22.

A dispatch to the *Democrat*, from Bear River City, says part of the mob made an effort to burn the city on Friday night, but were beaten off by the citizens. Two of the mob were killed, and several wounded.

The troops from Fort Bridger arrived Saturday morning. The city is now tranquil. It is reported that the mob carried others of their dead and wounded to the mountains. TOM SMITH, one of the leaders, is still alive, but is under arrest in the hands of the military. No more trouble is anticipated.

Matricide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 22.

MARY E. HILL, a widow lady residing on the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, was murdered to-night by her son-in-law, named GEORGE S. TWITCHELL, Jr. Her body was afterward thrown from a second-story window. The deed was committed with a heavy iron poker. No cause has yet been assigned for the act. The murderer was arrested.

Subsidence of Political Agitation in Porto Rico—The Crops.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Reports received from Porto Rico show that the crops are in a flourishing condition, and prosperity is returning to the island. Political agitation has subsided, and the whole population is tranquil.

Progress of the Haytien Revolution—Anti-American Sentiment.

HAVANA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Later dates from Port-au-Prince are at hand. The revolutionists are again making progress. The excitement against the Americans has not abated, but seems to be on the increase.

The Monson, Mass., Robbery.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sunday, Nov. 22.

A reward of $500 has been offered for the arrest of three men who assaulted and robbed AARON BLISS in his house, at Monson, on Friday morning. Yesterday a man named STUTSON was arrested on suspicion, and identified by BLISS as the man who struck him.

THE ROADSIDE MURDER.

The Victim Believed to be Amanda Broadhead—Detailed Description of the Body—Handley and Morse Detained.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

KINGSTON, Sunday, Nov. 22, 1868.

The people of Ulster County and of all the other river counties are greatly interested over the profound mystery of the roadside murder. All Ellenville is too anxious (if the term may be used) to have the suspicion against HANDLEY and MORSE removed. So anxious are they in fact that the people in this vicinity wonder greatly at their unwarranted haste. It is strange, very strange, that a feeling directly the reverse exists in Accord village. There needed but a dozen words to have been spoken on Wednesday last to have placed the lives of those two men in jeopardy. All Ellenville, too, would now and forever stamp the assertion as untrue, that the murdered woman is AMANDA BROADHEAD. But facts in possession of the untiring District-Attorney will, in all probability, on the 8th day of December next, the time for the second meeting of the Coroner's Jury, fully confirm the statement that the dead female was AMANDA BROADHEAD. If not, where is AMANDA BROADHEAD? She was in Ulster County a short time previous to the finding of this body. I herewith append a full description of the murdered woman, which has never before appeared.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MURDERED WOMAN.

A scar on left hand, at juncture of forefinger. It would appear such a scar as would be caused by the removal of the skin by a burn or severe injury, and a healing up by nature. It was not a cut or recent injury to the hand. She was five feet one inch in height. She was a large person; full in every respect, full breasts and large abdomen. She had dark brown hair, clear hazel eyes, medium head of hair, skin rather fair, as fair as usually found, and a person of bilious temperament. Her hands and feet were small in proportion to the size of her body. The back of her right hand was considerably bruised, also the thumb of her right hand. She wore a brown silk bonnet with red flowers inside. Had on a plaid mohair dress, the groundwork very brown. The plaids were a full inch in size. The stripe was a dull white. She also had on a red flannel underskirt and a white cotton one. They were considerably worn. She had on no hoops when found. One was taken from her. Her shoes were tipped balmorals, morocco, considerably worn, laced and marked, square toed, No. 5. One was ripped behind nearly down to the sole. The stockings were of coarse woolen, black tops, footed with blue mixed yarn. There was a brown vail, a pair of brown Lisle thread gloves, a double blanket shawl with a drab and red mixed border, seemed nearly new; a black enameled tin breast-pin about an inch in diameter, with pearl agate centre and gilt rim; two small white pocket-handkerchiefs, a pair of small white linen sleeve cuffs and a linen collar; a piece of brown straw wrapping paper was found in her pocket. On it, written in pencil, "Cr Rom," and then something torn off. Under that the name "Ross," and under it, "Harde," and the rest torn off. On the back of the paper adhered particles of candy, as though candy had been rolled up in it. The bonnet was of modern style.

HANDLEY AND MORSE UNDER ARREST.

Photographs of the female are in possession of the District-Attorney, and no doubt exists in his mind that the "profound mystery" will be swept away when next the Coroner's Jury meets. In the meantime, HANDLEY and MORSE are nominally under arrest, though it has been stated they have been discharged. If they, especially HANDLEY and a third party, are entirely free from guilt in the matter, they will have ample opportunity so to prove it; but until they do so, public opinion is not favorable to them. That the horribly mutilated woman evidently belonged to a "common class," as was stated in an Ellenville dispatch to the *Tribune*, does not lessen the guilt of the perpetrators of the fiendish deed. The Supervisors of Ulster County, now in session at this place, owe it to themselves, the county which they represent, and to justice, to offer immediately a large reward for the arrest of the murderer or murderers. This is the second case of the kind which has happened in this county within three years; therefore, it is highly proper that this last affair should be probed to the bottom, and I can say here, that so far as District-Attorney WESTBROOK is concerned, he is acting with great vigor, and has already obtained evidence which will startle some, when next the Coroner's Jury assembles. As the case now stands, it is one of the remarkable murders on record.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

Mme. OLYMPE AUDOUARD's third Conference will take place at the theatre of the Union League Club to-morrow evening. The subject will be "Turkey—the Sultans and Sultanas, the Seraglio, the Government, Laws and Customs." In conclusion, an account will be given of the Mormons and their form of polygamy, as contrasted with that of the Turks.

The original Tom Thumb Troupe is to give a series of afternoon and evening performances at the Cooper Institute this week. The troupe consists of Tom Thumb and Mrs. Thumb, Mrs. Thumb's sister—Minnie Warren—and Commodore Nutt.

The price of *Plymouth Pulpit*, the only authorized publication of Mr. BEECHER's current sermons, has been slightly raised. It is still a very cheap journal, and is well printed on good paper in a form suitable for binding.

The lecture on "Crete and the Cretan Struggle," to be delivered in the South Reformed Church, Fifth-avenue, this evening, deserves remembrance as well on account of its own merits as because of the object which its delivery is intended to serve. Lieut.-Gov. STEWART L. WOODFORD, the lecturer, has a deservedly high reputation for eloquence and ability, and he speaks of the Cretan struggle with all the fervor of genuine sympathy. The proceeds will benefit a valuable local charity.

Mrs. HENRY WARD BEECHER is about to start a magazine to be called *Mothers at Home*. An able corps of female writers will contribute to its pages. It will be handsomely printed, and each number will be embellished with an illustration.

Mrs. NELLIE CHASE, of Topeka, Kansas, will be a candidate before the next Legislature for Enrolling Clerk of the House.

Information of the death of Capt. BENJAMIN MOORE DOVE, U. S. N., has been received. Capt. DOVE died at Key West, Fla., Nov. 19.

Gen LEW. WALLACE is a prominent candidate for the Indiana United States Senatorship.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

Our Minister in England—The Alabama Claims—What the Nation Wants.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article under this caption in the TIMES of the 7th inst. is a timely warning to Mr. REVERDY JOHNSON that he is kindling afresh the fires of resentment in the hearts of our people, and to Mr. Secretary SEWARD that this country will never forgive him if he traffics the just rights and dignity of this nation, either for the gold or favor of the British Government and people. It is a warning, too, to the approaching Congress to watch well the progress of the negotiation, and to scan closely the stipulations in the proposed settlement of the *Alabama* depredations upon our commerce.

While the *Alabama*, the *Sea King* and others, sailing from English ports, for a purpose notorious in England as well as here, without one element of Confederate nationality save their rebel passengers on board, destroyed some hundred or more of our merchant vessels engaged in peaceful commerce with friendly nations, (through the impunity with which they were fitted out in England, built, armed, manned and engineered by Englishmen,) our commercial fleet, in numbers and tonnage the greatest in the world save that of England, was driven from the ocean and almost annihilated. This is the real *Alabama* claim, which, I fear, is about to be smothered in a diplomatic napkin; and the fear is not a groundless one, if we may infer the future from the glimpses we catch of what is now passing currently in England. Are the reclamations we are now making upon England for the *quasi* war waged upon our commerce by means of rebel cruisers, equipped and sailing from her ports, to be put upon the footing of the claims brought forward by captured blockade-runners, who lost their vessels and their ventures in a nefarious enterprise barely less disreputable than organized piracy? Are these reclamations to be docketed with paltry claims for damages by *quasi* pirates, and put indiscriminately before a commission for adjudication? Aye, and to set them off as if it were a question of contested accounts only between two honest parties who go into court with clean hands both?

It is due to the honor and dignity of the United States that the *Alabama* question be treated by itself, and not mixed up with minor matters to belittle and to break its force and magnitude. Certainly, it is to be desired that our merchants who were impoverished or ruined by the destruction of their property on the high seas should be indemnified for their losses. That can be done, indeed; but fifty years of peace will not restore our ruined commercial navy to its greatness before the *Alabamas* were built and equipped in England. England cannot indemnify us for this, but she can honorably make amends by acknowledgment for this great wrong, and prompt payment in every authenticated case, on its own merits. Unless this is conceded, and I fear that our Minister will be content with less, in fact will suffer this great question to be swallowed up in petty complications, it is our manifest policy as well as duty to let the matter stand. If the principle on which the issue has been joined suits England as it stands, very well. We can wait. It will suit us also in the future as to her, and all other nations which may concur with England. The question will sooner or later adjust itself, and then our ruined commerce will be restored by the means and causes which destroyed it.

Your sentiments as expressed in relation to ROEBUCK and Mr. LAIRD seem to echo the feeling in regard to both in our country. ROEBUCK, however, tells only half the truth when making a "frank breast of it." As a matter of policy he desired to divide our country, and aided on the effort; but he does not clean his breast of the personal hatred of the people of the United States—Americans, in fact—which must have moved him to the utterance of that vulgar and venomous speech in Parliament, which you may recall, and might republish for the information of Mr. JOHNSON. As to Mr. LAIRD, he helped the war for profit, and we should let him alone with it as his reward. ANOTHER "VETERAN OBSERVER."

The Proposed Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Human Beings.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am pleased at a suggestion you make in your issue of the 14th inst., and think it a move in the right direction.

In reference to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, you intimate the noble sentiment that a society for the prevention of cruelty to human beings would be a higher object, and worthier of preëminent consideration than that for the protection of brutes.

One direction in which this reform is needed was the instance, a few days past, in which a well-known citizen, after being assaulted upon the street by rowdies, came near being clubbed, through the brutal ignorance and incapacity of a policeman. And then there are a thousand acts of inhumanity and cruelty to the unfortunate of our City, whose poverty renders them incapable of redress, whose wrongs might be investigated and righted by a society for their protection, and to which they could come and lay open the present silence of their grievances, but who, in want and misfortune, bear their sorrow and suffering like the dumb-mouthed brute, or else whose anguish is not heard beyond the doorposts of their own miserable houses.

Take the instances in which poor workingwomen are defrauded of their money, and where the "hewers of wood and drawers of water" are despoiled of their rights, and the long list of abuses and cruelties, of bruises and scars, and the array is at least worthy of the consideration of somebody; and I hope that Mr. BERGH will think kindly enough of human beings to make some provision by which they may be admitted to the benefits of his Society, or that some generous philanthropy, with the "Whereas,"

"Man's inhumanity to man
Makes countless thousands mourn,"

for its preamble, may take the matter in hand.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868. W. A. P.

The Chinese Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

With reference to the article in your paper of Wednesday, let me call the attention of the "eminent scholar and philosopher" alluded to to the following *data*, which seems to have been overlooked in his comments, viz.:

It is asserted that only one per cent. (and five per cent. would not materially affect the point) of the Chinese influx consists of women, and of whom, unfortunately, two-thirds or more are prostitutes.

It results, therefore, that this immigration does not propagate the Mongolian race. These 60,000 Chinese males are now contributing, by useful labor, to develop the resources of the country, and will introduce tea, silk and the rice culture. They buy our shoes, clothing, &c., and spend most of their earnings here, and, I fear, not a few are robbed of the balance. A few may return with small gain to China; the rest die out and leave no trace behind but the results of labor and industry.

Political economists say labor is most costly to transport, and the Chinese pay for or earn their own passages. Who profits most?

INVESTIGATOR.

THE CHARTER ELECTION.

John Kelly and A. R. Lawrence, Esq., Both Decline.

The following letters have been received by the Chairman of the Democratic Union City Convention, which nominated JOHN KELLY for Mayor, and A. R. LAWRENCE, Esq., for Corporation Counsel:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

Roswell D. Hatch, Esq., Chairman, &c.:

SIR: When I accepted your nomination for Mayor, I did so in the belief that my health would admit of my entry upon a vigorous canvass. Recent developments have proved the fallacy of any such hope, and I am assured by my physician that to embark now in an exciting political contest would be fraught with great danger to my health.

Impressed with a conviction of that fact, and in justice to your organization and to my numerous friends, I feel it my duty to take the earliest opportunity to withdraw my name as a candidate for the Mayoralty.

I do so with great regret, and in the hope that you may select some substitute under whose banner you may still achieve a signal victory. Yours, &c.,

JOHN KELLY.

LETTER FROM A. R. LAWRENCE, ESQ.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

Roswell D. Hatch, Esq., Chairman, &c., &c.:

SIR: My acceptance of the recent flattering nomination of your party, for the office of Counsel to the Corporation, was predicated upon the expectation that Hon. JOHN KELLY would remain in the field and run for Mayor on the same ticket with me.

Learning with deep regret of the inability of Mr. KELLY to do so, I am constrained to withdraw my acceptance of your nomination.

I do this very respectfully and with high appreciation of the honor you have done me.

Yours, ABM. R. LAWRENCE, Jr.

Special Meeting of the Democratic Union Committee—Ex-Sheriff Kelly Declines his Nomination for Mayor.

It will doubtless be remembered that the Democratic Union organization of this City nominated ex-Sheriff JOHN KELLY during the early part of last week as their candidate for Mayor. Yesterday afternoon the members of the General Committee met specially at Masonic Hall to receive his declination of the nomination. He informed them by letter that he was highly complimented by their support and approval, but that he could not attend to the duties of Mayor if elected on account of ill health; and that, therefore, he was unable to accept their nomination. The Committee subsequently agreed to nominate Hon. SMITH ELY, Jr., for Mayor, and he was telegraphed to in Europe to know if he would accept the nomination if tendered.

EXTENSIVE FIRE.

Great Conflagration in Mercer-street—Loss Over $100,000.

At 11 o'clock flames were discovered near the boiler, in the rear basement of the large five-story brick building, No. 91 Mercer-street, and so rapidly did they spread that when the firemen arrived the entire basement and first floor were in possession of the element. The entire building was occupied by several firms in the wood-working business, and the flames found abundant material to feed upon, and the hosemen found it difficult to stand before the huge volumes of dense black smoke which were vomited with great force through all of the upper windows. The passageway and basement seemed all ablaze, though the streams of water soon checked the progress of the fire in that direction only to give it more scope on the rear portion of the upper floors. In less than half an hour Chief Engineer KINGSLAND found that the rear part of the building was so far in the power of the flames that the firemen could not save it, so he directed some attention to the brick buildings in rear of Nos. 98, 100 and 102 Greene-street, which were in considerable peril.

The firemen soon found that even here they were comparatively powerless, as the flames from the Mercer-street building gave out so great a heat that the two three-story buildings adjoining it were soon on fire and gave the hosemen all they could attend to in that direction. By this time the scene was unique in its grandeur as No. 91 Mercer-street was filled with flames from top to bottom, and the huge walls were seared and cracking in all directions. The Mercer-street front was all aglow and gave the fire full vent.

At 12:15 o'clock this morning the rear portion of the north wall of the Mercer-street building fell over with a terrific crash, crushing in several of the minor buildings adjoining, and a few minutes after the entire rear wall fell on the rear tenements, Nos. 98 and 100 Greene-street, crushing them in such a manner that they will have to be rebuilt.

As soon as these walls fell the flames diminished in heat and vigor, though tremendous showers or clouds of sparks flew upward into the dark atmosphere, creating a magnificent piece of pyrotechnics, far excelling any golden rain ever exhibited. At 12:40 the front portion of the north wall fell on the roof of the three-story building, No. 93 Mercer-street, completely prostrating it by the weight of the bricks, and a minute or so after the front part of the south wall fell on top of the two-story building No. 89, also destroying it. At that time only thirty feet of the building stood, and the flames began to disappear before the tremendous weight of water brought to bear by the firemen, a second alarm having brought reinforcements to the scene in the shape of several steamers, as the fire was essentially extinguished, or well in hand, when the writer left the scene at 1 o'clock this morning.

The following are the occupants and their losses: The first floor of No. 91 Mercer-street, and rear basement, was occupied by JOHN SETZER, packing-box maker, and his loss is estimated at $3,000, probably insured.

The first floor front and the second floor of No. 91 was occupied by HORACE V. SIGLER, dealer in mirrors and fancy frames, who also occupied the same floor of No. 89, and he sustained a loss of $12,000, partially covered by insurance for $8,000.

The third floor of No. 91 was occupied by WOOLF & MORSE, piano, desk and fancy scroll drawers. Loss $6,000; insured for $5,000 in the Globe.

The fourth floor of No. 91 was occupied by GEO. W. FERGUSON, manufacturer of oval frames. Loss, $15,000, and he is insured for $12,000 in several companies.

The fifth floor of No. 91 was occupied by HOLSTEIN & ZIMMERMAN, cabinet makers. Loss, $5,000.

The basement of No. 89 was occupied by C. T. LIGRESS, blacksmith; loss $200, principally by the destruction of building.

The first floor of No. 89 was occupied by CHAS. SCHELL as a lager beer saloon and restaurant, who sustained a loss of $1,000 on stock and fixtures; fully insured.

The third floor was occupied by SCHWARZBAUM & BLASI, manufacturers of jewelry cases. Loss $800, partially insured.

No. 93 is a three-story building, and was occupied by H. CORDES as a grocery and dwelling. His loss is about $2,000.

No. 91 Mercer is owned by W. GRAHAM, whose loss is $40,000; probably partially covered by insurance.

No. 98 was also occupied up stairs by two persons as workshops, whose names could not be ascertained owing to the smoke. They lose about $3,000 each. The building is damaged to the extent of $6,000, as is also No. 89, though the name of the owners could not be ascertained. The rear Greene-street building also gave a loss of $9,500 to the owners.

The origin of the fire evidently came from the boiler in the basement, and it appears that the workmen in the packing-box factory, in the basement, were at work at a late hour on Saturday night, and the furnace was probably overheated when they left the building.

At 12:45 o'clock this morning the roof of No. 187 Mulberry-street caught fire from the falling sparks, but the flames were soon extinguished with trifling damage.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—A slight fire occurred yesterday afternoon, in the liquor store of JOHN CROWE, No. 83 Baxter-street. Cause unknown....An alarm of fire was given yesterday at the Lunatic Asylum, One Hundred and Eighty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, caused by a chimney taking fire. Considerable confusion ensued, but no damage was occasioned....Another fire occurred in the apartments of Mr. ROGENSING, on the third floor of No. 21 Forsyth-street, when a damage of $50 was caused. Origin unknown.

Inspection of the Metropolitan Police Force.

Superintendent KENNEDY has issued the following order to the Police Captains, relative to the annual inspection of the Metropolitan Police: The annual inspection of the Force will take place during the ensuing week, for which period the usual out-door drill will be suspended. The second platoon (the off platoon) of the following commands will be inspected at Tompkins Square on Monday, 23d inst., and the first platoon on Tuesday, 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. respectively, viz.: of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth Precincts. The second platoon (the off platoon) of the following commands will be inspected at Mount Morris Square on Wednesday, 25th inst., and the first platoon on Thursday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., respectively, viz.: of the Twelfth, Twenty-third, Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Thirty-second Precincts. The second platoon (the off platoon) of the following commands will be inspected at Fort Greene Park on Friday, 27th inst., and the first platoon on Saturday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., respectively, viz.: of the Forty-first, Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, Forty-fifth, Forty-sixth, Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth, Forty-ninth and Fiftieth Precincts. Each platoon will march to the place of inspection under command of the Captain of the precinct, and will embrace the sergeants, roundsmen, patrolmen and doormen, comprising the platoon. Exemptions from drill do not excuse on inspection. You will be careful to see that no person is inspected in any uniform not the property of the wearer; and in case of attempted evasion, to make special report. Herewith you will receive blank forms of inspection returns, which you will fill out on personal inspection of each member of your command, at your Station-house, before marching to the ground, and there deliver the same to the inspecting officer.

Capt. COPELAND will conduct the inspection.

Incomparably Ahead.

Though running every day, it is still in perfect order. For strength, simplicity, beauty of its work, and the ease with which it is managed, the Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine is incomparably ahead.—*Rev. R. K. Porter, Atlanta, Ga.—Adv.*

Sterling Silver Ware

AND

FINE ELECTRO-PLATED WARE,

of the following trade-marks:

Trade Mark for Silver. Trade Mark for Electro-Plate.

MANUFACTURED BY THE
GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Orders received from the trade only, but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.

Gorham Electro Plate at Prices Established by the manufacturers.

ADAMS, PRICE & CO., No. 20 John-st., New-York.

As a Positive and Unfailing Cure for Burns, Piles, Corns, Bruises, and all eruptions of the skin, DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is acknowledged by all to be without an equal. 25 cents per box.

Fine Gold Ear-Rings and Pins, New styles, just received, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

Removal.

CHICKERING & SONS have removed to No. 11 East 14th-st., New-York, between Broadway and 5th-av.

We open our new warerooms with a full and entirely new stock of grand, square and upright piano-fortes, made from the same scales as those exhibited by us at the Paris Universal Exposition, when we were awarded the HIGHEST RECOMPENSE OVER ALL COMPETITION.

Pianos to rent. Also for sale, a large stock of second-hand pianos of various makers, all in THOROUGH REPAIR AND GOOD ORDER.

Dr. I. W. Lyon's Tooth Tablets,

FOR CLEANSING THE TEETH.

Recommended by the first dentists. Sold by all druggists.

Dyspepsia Tablets

Cure indigestion, heartburn, sour stomach, and all weaknesses of the digestive organs. Sold by the druggists. Price fifty cents per box. S. G. WELLING.

Ballou's F. Y. S. Ballou's F. Y. S.

Six good shirts for $12. Six good shirts for $12.
Six good shirts for $12. Six good shirts for $12.
LEONARD S. BALLOU, Inventor, 691 Broadway.

Dr. B. C. Perry, Dermatologist, No. 49 Bond-st., N. Y., treats with special prescriptions falling, loss and prematurely gray hair, dandruff, itching, eczema, ringworm, and all diseases which destroy the hair. The Doctor cures moles and wens without cutting, pain or scars. Also, comedones, (black worms or grubs,) moth patches, freckles, unnatural red noses, pimply faces, and all eruptions upon the face or other parts of the body. No charge for consultation. Send for interrogatory circular.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S Hair Dye is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond, N.Y.

Families Visiting Boston Can Find no better accommodations than a suite of Rooms at the AMERICAN HOUSE, with bath-rooms, closets, &c. Close to the principal places of business and amusement.

All Persons Who Use the Floral Tooth PASTE pronounce it the best article for preserving and whitening the teeth. Sold by all druggists everywhere. J. C. RUSHTON, M'f'g Chemist, Broadway, cor. 25th-st.

All the Rage.—EXTRACT FRENCH LILAC for the handkerchief, to be had at J. C. RUSHTON'S, Broadway, corner 25th-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silk elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

DIED.

BUXTON.—On Sunday morning, Nov. 22, CHARLES F., twin son of Charles F. and Sarah R. Buxton, aged 1 month and 16 days.

The funeral will take place at 4 P. M. to-day from the residence of T. B. Richards, No. 221 West 10th-st.

BENKARD.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, J. PHILIP BENKARD, in the 31st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place, at 1½ o'clock on Tuesday, Nov. 24.

CORLEY.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, after a short illness, CATHARINE ADELIA, wife of Christopher Corley, aged 52 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COCKCROFT.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, EMMA LOUISA, wife of Wm. Cockcroft, M. D., and youngest daughter of the late Abraham Fardon.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 3 P. M., from her late residence, No. 6 West 16th-st., without further notice.

CROMWELL.—On Sunday, Nov. 22, of scarlet fever, AUGUSTA BIRDSALL, daughter of John and Adelaide B. Cromwell, aged 12 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from No. 422 East 50th-st., at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) the 23d inst.

DAVIS.—On Thursday, Nov. 19, at the residence of her brother, Dr. Lewis P. Gebhard, in Philadelphia, Penn., Mrs. CHARLOTTE DAVIS, in the 90th year of her age.

GILLBEE.—On Friday, Nov. 6, at Ponce, Puerto Rico, of yellow fever, SARAH L., wife of James Gilbee, Jr., and daughter of Dr. J. C. Beales, of this City.

GODFREY.—On Saturday evening, Nov. 21, at the residence of her mother, No. 137 East 59th-st., ELIZABETH K., daughter of Harriet E. and the late Edward Godfrey.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the Anthon Memorial Church, West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

HUGHES.—On Sabbath, Nov. 22, at his late residence, No. 47 Charlton-st., JOSEPH HUGHES.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

JEFFERSON.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, in the 44th year of his age, JOHN J. JEFFERSON, of the firm of Westerberg, Jefferson & Co., of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at 2 P. M. on Wednesday, the 25th inst., from St. Timothy's P. E. Church, 57th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

JOHNSON.—Near Sing Sing, on Saturday, Nov. 21, ANN MARIA JOHNSON, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, E. D. Truesdell, at 1½ o'clock on Monday, the 23d inst. Carriages will be in attendance at Sing Sing to meet the 11½ o'clock train from 30th-st.

MUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 20, ISAAC B. MUNN, M. D., in the 58th year of his age.

Interment at Philadelphia.

MORGAN.—At Scotch Plains, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 21, ESTHER, wife of William T. Morgan.

Funeral from the residence of his father, No. 3 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday next at 1½ o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives will attend without further notice.

MERKER.—On Saturday, Nov. 21, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. ABIJAH H. MERKER.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, James H. Hart, corner of Gates-av. and Broadway, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2 P. M.

MAGARICAL.—On Friday, Nov. 20, Mrs. MARIA MAGARICAL, daughter of the late Capt. Ira Shaler.

Her remains will be taken to Haddam, Conn., for interment.

POLLOCK.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 21, DAVID JOHNSTONE POLLOCK, aged 42 years and 9 days.

The friends of the family and those of his brothers, John K. and William J. Pollock, also those of his father-in-law, Henry Adams, are invited to attend his funeral from the First Baptist Church, Hoboken, corner of 3d and Bloomfield sts., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

SOUTHWICK.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 21, JOHN P., youngest son of Phebe D. and the late Daniel H. Southwick, aged 25 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this day, (Monday,) the 23d inst., at 1 P. M., from the 6th-av. Reformed Church, opposite Amity-st.

THORP.—In this City, on Friday, Nov. 20, AUGUSTUS A. THORP, in the 22d year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

VAN MATER.—Suddenly, at Southold, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 20, WILLIAM H. VAN MATER, M. D., son of Holmes Van Mater.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the Reformed Church, Holmdel, N. J., on Tuesday, the 24th inst., at 10½ A. M.

WAY.—In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 20, of inflammation of the lungs, ELIZABETH WAY, in the 69th year of her age, relict of the late John M. Way.

Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment, in Oakwood Cemetery.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PERILS OF GREAT CITIES.

In our great cities how numerous are

THE PERILS

Which beset the paths of

THE YOUNG OF BOTH SEXES.

And what an

AWFUL RESPONSIBILITY

Rests upon the heads of

PARENTS AND GUARDIANS,

Whose duty it is to watch over and defend

BEAUTY AND INNOCENCE!

How jealously should such persons watch the incomings and outgoings of those young people who have been intrusted to their care, and how earnestly should they strive to learn the different methods which Satan employs to

TRAP THE UNWARY,

to the end that they may be the better prepared to carry out their important mission successfully.

Some of the

SCHEMES AND TRAPS

Which are spread to

CATCH THE UNWARY

will be laid bare in a local story of great power and beauty, entitled

ALICE BLAKE;

OR,

THE FERRY-HOUSE MEETING,

Which will be commenced in No. 4 of the

NEW-YORK WEEKLY,

READY WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25.

The story is from the pen of the ever-popular writer,

FRANCIS S. SMITH,

who has made for himself a world-wide fame as a romancer. In the

FERRY-HOUSE MEETING

Mr. Smith has brought into play all his wonderful genius as a romancer, and has furnished a story which, while it is intensely sensational, is at the same time entirely free from every objectionable feature. It portrays the trials, struggles, temptations and persecutions of an artless and warm-hearted, but headstrong and self-willed girl, and the heroic struggles of a poor but noble-souled youth, in a manner calculated to strike an answering chord in every sympathetic heart, and it depicts with wonderful power the transcendent beauty of virtue and the hideousness of vice. In short, it teaches the grand moral lesson that fraud, chicanery and double-dealing, if they succeed for a season, will eventually certainly meet with a just punishment, and that virtue, although it may seem to languish for a time, will just as certainly be rewarded.

Every father, mother, brother, sister, lover and sweetheart in the land should certainly read this greatest of all modern romances.

The NEW-YORK WEEKLY is sold by news agents everywhere. Terms, six cents per copy, or three dollars per year; four copies, ten dollars; eight copies, twenty dollars, which entitles the sender to a copy free. Postmasters and others who get up clubs can afterward add single copies at two dollars and fifty cents.

STREET & SMITH, Proprietors,
No. 55 Fulton-st., New-York City.

GAS FIXTURES.

NEW DESIGNS IN GLASS, BRONZE AND ORMOLU,

OF

FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURE.

ALSO,

FRENCH CHINA, GLASSWARE, BRONZES, CLOCKS, SILVERWARE, FINE PLATED WARE, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Nos. 488, 490 and 492 Broadway, corner Broome-st.

THE FRAUDULENT CONSPIRACY IN THE LATE ELECTION.

The Committee on Elections of the Union League Club give notice that persons wishing to communicate information or advice may address the Secretary of the Committee, at the Committee Rooms, No. 268 Broadway, and that contributions to the fund may be sent to MOSES H. GRINNELL, Esq., Treasurer, No. 62 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1868.

WM. E. DODGE, HORACE GREELEY, MOSES H. GRINNELL, ISAAC SHERMAN, MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, ISAAC H. BAILEY and JOHN H. WHITE, Committee.

BANG'S RESTAURANT.

The undersigned informs his friends and the public that he will open a branch Restaurant at No. 401 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 23.

H. J. BANG.

THANKSGIVING AT THE FIVE POINTS House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st., New-York.—The Trustees employ no solicitors, and depending upon voluntary contributions, hope for generous offerings at this period. A family of nearly 300 are constantly maintained in the house—nearly 400,000 meals furnished during the year; average attendance in schools, more than 400; whole number of inmates provided for, 1,289.

On Thanksgiving the children will dine at 1½ o'clock. Out-door poor will have their dinner at 2½ o'clock.

Interesting exercises in chapel, commencing at 11 o'clock.

Contributions in money may be handed to either of the Trustees, or sent directly to the house, or through the Post Office. Donations of clothing, shoes, or articles of food will be sent for.

Please be particular to address HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

TRUSTEES, (who are also Incorporators)—Archibald Russell, President; Hugh N. Camp, Treasurer; R. B. Lockwood, Secretary; Charles Ely, Frederick G. Foster, D. Lydig Suydam, Marshall Lefferts, Morris K. Jesup, George F. Betts.

DR. WILBOR'S COD LIVER OIL AND LIME.—Invalids need no longer dread to take that great specific for Consumption, Asthma and threatening Coughs—Cod Liver Oil. As prepared by Dr. WILBOR, it is robbed of the nauseating taste, and also embodies a preparation of the Phosphate of Lime, giving nature the very article required to aid the healing qualities of the oil, and to re-create where disease has destroyed. This article also forms a remarkable tonic, and will cause weak and debilitated persons to become strong and robust.

It is for sale by all respectable druggists throughout the country, and is an article that should be kept in every family, for convenience of instant use on the first appearance of Coughs or Irritation of the Lungs.

Manufactured only by A. B. WILBOR, Chemist, No. 166 Court-st., Boston.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR Europe will be dispatched from this office on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, closing at 12 o'clock M., and at Stations A and B, 11:45; C, O and D, 11:35; E and F, 11:10, and G at 11 o'clock A. M.

Also, on WEDNESDAY notice of the hour of closing which will be posted at the general office, and the stations on TUESDAY, P. M.

JAMES KELLY, Postmaster.

FURS AND FUR ALTERATIONS AT 25 per cent. below Broadway prices, at D'ANCONA'S, No. 32 6th-av., for ten years superintendent with JOHN N. GENIN, who has retired from business.

POLITICAL.

UNION REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The members of this organization are urgently requested to meet at Headquarters, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23,

at 8 o'clock, to take action with reference to the Charter election.

THOMAS MURPHY, President.
A. J. PLUMB, Secretary.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
FOR ASSISTANT ALDERMAN,
JAS. E. McVEANY.
EDWARD TAYLOR, Chairman.
SAMUEL B. LAKE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL GRANT CLUB.—The Executive Committee will meet at headquarters, corner Broadway and 23d-st., TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, 1868, at 8 o'clock, to transact important business. CHESTER A. ARTHUR, Chairman.

JOHN J. SHAW,
GEO. H. SHELDON, } Secretaries.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

RICH AND RACY READING: SCIENTIFIC, RELIGIOUS, LITERARY; ALL FOR THE FAMILY.—THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for December contains: Henri Rochfort, Editor of the Paris *Lanterne*; Dr. F. Williamson; Frau Marie Simon, her work on the battle-field; Archbishop Manning; Rev. Dr. Stockton; Phrenology in the School-Room; The Human Body; Earning a Wife; Inhabitants of Brazil; Do as others do; Miraculous Healing; Religion and Nature; Progress in Coöperation; The Mink. The 49th Volume commences next number. Terms, $3 a year. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TWELVE SHORT, TRUE STORIES

BY TWELVE DISTINGUISHED CLERGYMEN.

We are now publishing in the NEW-YORK LEDGER a series of TWELVE SHORT, TRUE STORIES, by Twelve of the most distinguished Clergymen of the United States, all written expressly for the LEDGER.

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By Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D.

The Third:
A LIFE SAVED AND A LIFE WON.
By Rev. HOWARD CROSBY, D. D.

The Fourth:
A MORNING WITH GAMBLERS.
By Rev. JOHN MCCLINTOCK, D. D.

The Fifth:
THE BASHFUL BRIDEGROOM.
By Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D.

The Sixth:
GOOD SOCIETY.
By Rev. EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

The Seventh:
THE ROSE WINDOW.
By Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, D. D.

The Eighth:
INCIDENTS OF MY PASTORATE.
By Rev. THOS. H. SKINNER, D. D.

The Ninth:
A COMMON STORY.
By J. WILLIAMS, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Connecticut.

The Tenth:
THE TWO MARRIAGES.
By Rev. LEONARD BACON, D. D.

The Eleventh:
A STORM AT SEA.
By Bishop SIMPSON, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Twelfth:
COVERING THE TRACKS.
By THOMAS M. CLARKE, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

It is our aim not only to make the LEDGER instructive and entertaining, but to make such a paper that our subscribers will say that the sum paid for it is the most satisfactory expenditure of the year.

The LEDGER is for sale at all the bookstores and news depots, at six cents a copy, and mailed to subscribers at $3 a year. Address,

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Just received, per *City of London*, a fresh supply of these valuable BIBLES, in a new style, and at a reduced price, with colored maps, &c.

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FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.
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Ready To-day.
An Elegant Chromo,
THE QUACK DOCTOR,

From a water-color painting by H. L. STEPHENS. Size, 15x20—worth $5—is presented to every subscriber to the

RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE

For Young People, sending the regular price ($2 50) for 1869, direct to the Publishers.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN and other famous writers will add to the attractions of this popular monthly during the year 1869.

Please send in subscriptions early to

HURD & HOUGHTON,
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No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.—Travelers visiting Europe should provide themselves with "HARPER'S HANDBOOK," by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $7 50. This is the only complete guide-book of Europe and the East published in the English language, which is made entirely new every year.

ALSO,

HARPER'S PHRASE BOOK, or Handbook of Travel Talk, for the use of travelers and schools, in English, German, French and Italian, by W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE, price $1 50. HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers. For sale by all booksellers.

JUST PUBLISHED—NEW VOCAL METHODS AND EXERCISES.—Vocal Method, by Mme. Cinti Damoreau, price $5; Exercises for Training the Female Voice, original and selected, by Emma Seiler, price $2; Solfeggi del Sig. Minoja, (adapted,) price 60 cents. DITSON & CO., Music Publishers, No. 711 Broadway, New-York.

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOK-STORE, cor. of [illegible]-st. and Broadway, and get a box of [illegible] French Note Paper. Five quires for $1, stamped [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

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JAY COOKE & CO.

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CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, and execute orders for purchase and sale of

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We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.
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CALIFORNIA PACIFIC RAILROAD.

PRINCIPAL AND SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK.
COUPONS PAID JANUARY AND JULY.

We know these bonds are a first-class security, and we sell them on their own merits. This road is now finished to Sacramento City. The net receipts are equal to more than three times the interest on the whole issue of bonds.

We offer a limited amount of these bonds at par and accrued interest in currency.
TURNER BROS., Bankers,
No. 14 Nassau-st.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.

Sealed proposals, addressed to William H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co.'s, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York, or to R. S. Watson, Treasurer, Boston, will be received until noon FRIDAY, Nov. 27, 1868, for the sale of EIGHTY THOUSAND DOLLARS of the Land Bonds of said Company to the undersigned, Trustees in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.

The bids will be opened at the office of the Company, in Boston, on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and the accepted bids declared.

WILLIAM H. SWIFT,
SIDNEY BARTLETT, } Trustees.
NATHANIEL THAYER,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1868.

J. M. WEITH & CO.,
NO. 15 NEW-ST. AND NO. 70 BROADWAY,
DEALERS IN SOUTHERN SECURITIES,
OFFER FOR SALE:
New-Orleans and Jackson 1st and 2d mortgage Bonds,
Atlantic and Gulf 1st Mortgage Bonds,
Louisiana Levee Bonds,
Memphis and Charleston Stock,
Memphis and Charleston 2d Mortgage Bonds,
And Atlantic City 8 per cent. Bonds.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York.

Issue circular letters of credit to travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c.
Also, commercial credits.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
No. 19 William-st., New-York,
No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed.

Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,
No. 18 Wall-st.
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Drafts on DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris.
COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS.

SOUTHERN BANK NOTES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia Bank Notes.
By J. M. WEITH & CO.,
No. 15 New-st. and No. 70 Broadway.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES WANTED.

The highest market rates paid for Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Louisiana past-due coupons; also, South Carolina and Louisiana bonds, by
J. M. WEITH & CO.,
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STOLEN.

The public are cautioned against negotiating Stock Certificate of the Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank of New-York, No. 456, ten shares, issued Aug. 29, 1862, to L. GEORGE SPRING, who has stopped transfer and made application for new certificate.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868. }

SALE OF GOVERNMENT GOLD.—Proposals will be received in writing at this office for the purchase of Government Gold, in exchange for currency, commencing on MONDAY, the 23d inst., and continuing for six consecutive business days, unless public notice to the contrary shall be given. The amount for which proposals will be received each day is limited to $500,000, in sums of not less than $5,000 each, and the whole or any part thereof will be awarded upon such bids as will realize to the Government the greatest amount in currency for the entire sum offered. Proposals will be received from 10½ to 11 o'clock of each day, and the bids will be opened and the result declared immediately thereafter. To guard against fictitious bids, a certified check for three per cent. of the amount for which proposals are made must accompany each offer. The right is reserved to reject bids obviously adverse to the interest of the Government. The Gold will be ready for delivery immediately after the awards are made.

A box for the reception of proposals will be found at the cashier's desk in this office. All bids should be under seal, indorsed "Proposals for Gold," which will be publicly opened at the hour stated.
H. H. VAN DYCK, Assistant Treasurer.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY COMPANY,
OFFICE No. 88 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1868. }

THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DUE Dec. 1, 1868, on the Preferred Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York. The Transfer Books of the Preferred Stock will be closed on Nov. 21 at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Dec. 1 at 10 o'clock A. M. By order of Executive and Finance Committee.
E. D. HAMMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF SYRACUSE, BINGHAMTON & N. Y. R. R. CO.,
SYRACUSE, Nov. 16, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Syracuse, Binghamton and New-York Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, in the City of Syracuse, on WEDNESDAY, the 2d day of December next. Polls open from 11 o'clock A. M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
O. WELCH, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD (OF MISSOURI) Six Per Cent. twenty-year bonds, principal and interest payable in gold, one of the safest and most profitable investment securities in market, constituting a first lien on the above important trunk road, already fully completed, with earnings nearly doubly sufficient for its entire interest account. For sale by
SCHUYLER SKAATS & BROTHER, Bankers,
No. 19 Broad-st.

THE EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH COMPANY,
OFFICE NOS. 23 AND 25 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1868. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the books of subscription (on the terms heretofore proposed) to the shares of the East India Telegraph Company will be closed on the 20th of November.
By order. GEORGE CONANT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868. }

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held at the office, No. 9 Wall-st., on MONDAY, Dec. 7, 1868, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

FOR SALE.—CITY RAILROAD STOCKS AND bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities paying good dividends at low rates for investments. By ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

GREENEBAUM, BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 214 BROADWAY.
NATIONAL PARK BANK BUILDING.
CHICAGO HOUSE: H. GREENEBAUM & CO.
DRAFTS FOR £1 AND MORE
ON ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND CONTINENTAL EUROPE.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL,
ONE MILLION DOLLARS.
CHARTERED BY THE STATE.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.
RECEIVES DEPOSITS AND ALLOWS
FOUR PER CENT. INTEREST
ON DAILY BALANCES,
SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT for Six Months, or more, may be made at five per cent.

The Capital of ONE MILLION DOLLARS is divided among over 500 Shareholders, comprising many gentlemen of large wealth and financial experience, who are also personally liable to depositors for all obligations of the Company to double the amount of their capital stock. As THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY receives deposits in large or small amounts, and permits them to be drawn as a whole or in part by CHECK AT SIGHT and WITHOUT NOTICE, allowing interest on ALL DAILY BALANCES, parties can keep accounts in this Institution with special advantages of security, convenience and profit.

VERMILYE & CO.,

BANKERS,
REMOVED TO
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST.
DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.
CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868—3 P. M.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881..	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '67..	110⅜	110⅝
Coupon, 1881	114¾	115	5-20 Coupon, '68.	110⅜	110⅝
5-20 Regis., 1862.	107	107½	10-40 Registered.	104	104½
5-20 Coupon, '62.	111¼	111½	10-40 Coupon......	105½	105¾
5-20 Coupon, '64.	107¼	107½	Gold..........	134½	134⅝
5-20 Coupon, '65.	107¾	108	U. S. Cur. Pac...	98¾	99⅛
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July.	110½	110¾			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION,
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

HEDDEN, WINCHESTER & CO.,

No. 4 Wall-st.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS.

☞ STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD on commission. Interest allowed on balances.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 27 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT for Traveler's use available in all parts of the world.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold at the Stock Exchange on usual commission.
Interest allowed on deposits.

FOR SALE—100 SHARES OF STOCK IN woolen mill property, situated within two hours of New-York. Par value, $100 per share. For particulars, inquire of C. H. OLIVER, No. 7 Beekman-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.
Interest allowed on deposits made on Jan. 7, 1869.
Six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and under.
Five per cent. per annum on sums over $1,000.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
Nov. 1, 1868. JAS. L. STEWART, Secretary.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 341 and 343 East 4th-st.

On the 1st of January, 1869, an extra dividend of two per cent. for six months and one per cent. for three months will be paid to depositors entitled thereto.
ANDREW MILLS, President.
JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.
Nov. 1, 1868.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,
CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid, free from Government tax, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
Interest Six Per Cent. Money deposited now draws interest from Dec. 1. CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES T. ROGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., corner of 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Dec. 1 will draw interest from Dec. 1.
R. H. BULL, President.
J. R. KEELER, Vice-President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000 paid by
UNION DIME SAVINGS' BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight-st.
Assets, $5,450,231 34.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., NO. 52 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1868. }

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a dividend of five (5) per cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company, free of Government tax, payable on and after the 28th day of December next, to the stockholders, as shown by the books of the Company, on the 5th day of December next.

The Transfer Books of the Preferred and Common Stocks will be closed on SATURDAY, the 5th day of December next, and reopened on SATURDAY, the 26th day of December next.

By order of the Board of Directors.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

MACON, Ga., Nov. 3, 1868.

THE MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of Six per Cent., free from tax, payable to the stockholders registered in New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic, on and after 1st proximo, until which date the transfer-books are closed.
MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.
CLINTON HALL, ASTOR-PLACE.
FOUNDED A. D. 1820.
ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND VOLUMES.
FOUR HUNDRED PERIODICALS,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

New English and Foreign Books received every week by steamer. Popular Works added to suit the demand. Works of Fiction by hundreds. The use of the Library is now a household as well as a commercial necessity.

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP:
To Clerks—$1 initiation fee; $2 50 semi-annual dues.
To all others—$5 a year.
Classes in Languages, $6 a quarter.
Subscriptions received and books drawn at the Library, Clinton Hall, Astor-place; or at the Branch Office, No. 49 Liberty-st.

PATENTS.

In order to apply for a patent, send a model of your invention to MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park-row, New-York, with the first installment of Government and Stamp fees, $16, and full particulars of the invention. Send for pamphlet containing Law and full instructions, free. Consultation free. Established twenty-five years.—SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN—the best Illustrated Weekly Mechanical paper. $3 a year.

CENTRAL MARKET, BROADWAY, 48th-st. and 7th-av., will be opened for business on SATURDAY MORNING, Nov. 28, and every day and Saturday nights thereafter. Most of the stands being already taken, market-dealers desirous of obtaining the few remaining must apply at once.

SAFES.

A SAFE FOR SALE.
Herring's best burglar-proof
COMBINATION LOCK.
Apply at basement, No. 64 Wall-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

MR. GARDINER S. SPOFFORD HAS this day been admitted a member of our firm.
Nov. 18, 1868. SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.

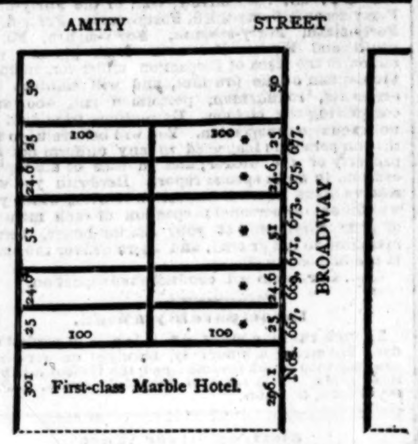
NEWSPAPERS.

THE SUN OF TO-MORROW MORNING will contain the list of LETTERS REMAINING IN THE NEW-YORK POST OFFICE, officially advertised in the newspaper having the largest circulation.

AUCTION SALES.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE IN PARTITION
BY ORDER OF THE
SUPREME COURT,
UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
DANIEL P. INGRAHAM, Jr., Referee.



E. H. LUDLOW & CO.
WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON
Thursday, December 10th, 1868,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE
Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway, N.Y.
Nos. 667, 669, 671, 673, 675
and 677 BROADWAY,
Part of the Estate of the late John LaFarge

The valuable Broadway property known as the Southern Hotel, or LaFarge House, consisting of 12 full lots, 25x100 feet each, being a frontage of 150 feet on Broadway, nearly opposite Bond street, and 150 feet frontage on Mercer street by 200 feet in depth.

The property consists of a large 5-story marble building covering the entire front on Broadway, with first-class stores on first floor, rented until 1st May next. The southernmost store runs through to Mercer street. The whole of the upper part is arranged for a hotel, and can easily be altered for stores; 99 feet is divided by party walls into 4 lots, 2 of 25 feet, and 2 of 24 feet 6 inches, leaving 1 lot of 51 feet front, and will be sold in that way.

Sixty per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage at the option of the purchaser for three or five years, with privilege of paying it off upon giving six months' notice.

For maps and full particulars apply to the Auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine street, N. Y.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SPAN OF CARRIAGE HORSES, ELEGANT ¾ CLARENCE SILK-LINED, TOP-WAGON, DOUBLE AND SINGLE HARNESS, ROBES, BLANKETS, SHEETS, &c.—The property of K. Couillard, Esq., to be sold at auction at his stable, NO. 21 WEST 44TH-ST.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, on TUESDAY, 24th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M., viz.: an elegant span of dark bays, 15¾ hands, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in all harness, and only eight years old; both fine saddle horses, and of extraordinary style and action; were purchased in Vermont by Mr. Couillard; an elegant silk-lined ¾ Clarence, built by Tomlinson & Demarest; equal to new; a fine top-wagon, with pole and shafts, built by Dan. Dusenbery; double and single harness, blankets, robes, &c., &c. The above will be on exhibition at the stable on Monday afternoon, from 4 to 5 o'clock. Parties desiring really fine horses would do well to examine them.

GOVERNMENT SALE AT THE NATIONAL ARMORY.

By order of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the national armory, Springfield, Mass., MONDAY, Dec. 14, 1868, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz.:

Small arms, various models,	Machinery,
Horse equipments,	Scrap steel,
Parts of artillery sets,	Old grindstones,
Accoutrements,	Gun stocks, various stages,
Parts of arms, various models,	Old vises,
	Lot window frames,
Old tools,	Sash and blinds,
Borax,	One mowing machine,
Old rope,	Horse carts,
Scrap iron, "wrought and cast,"	Tallow,
	One old shed, &c.

Catalogues giving quantity, &c., have already been furnished. Parties who have not received them will be supplied by applying to the commanding officer.
J. R. McGINNESS,
Brevet Major Commanding.

SALE OF ORDNANCE STORES.

By direction of the President of the United States the following condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered at public auction at the Watertown Arsenal, Massachusetts, on THURSDAY, the 17th December, at 10 o'clock A. M., viz.:

54 cast-iron cannon,	1 boring machine,
Artillery implements and equipments,	1 vertical drill,
	1 hand force-pump,
Muskets, rifles and swords,	Blacksmiths', carpenters'
Infantry equipments,	and finishers' tools,
Spare parts of small arms,	Scrap iron and steel.

Catalogues giving more detailed information can be had by application at the Arsenal, or at the Ordnance Office, Washington City. C. P. KINGSBURY,
Brevet Brigadier-General Commanding.
WATERTOWN ARSENAL, Mass., Nov. 17, 1868.

PUBLIC SALE OF CONDEMNED ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES.—A large amount of condemned ordnance and ordnance stores will be offered for sale at public auction, at the Frankfort Arsenal, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 21st day of December, 1868, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The following list comprises some of the principal articles to be sold, viz.:

19 iron-brass guns, various calibres.
1,419,000 pounds of shot, shell, &c.
8,411 muskets, carbines, rifles, &c., various models.
90,000 pounds of gunpowder.
31,775 lots of infantry accoutrements.
4,746 lots of cavalry accoutrements.
427 saddles.
715 curb bridles.
404 watering bridles.
472 halters.

Persons wishing complete lists of the stores to be sold can obtain them by application to the Chief of Ordnance, at Washington, D. C.; of Brevet Col. Crispin, U. S. A. Purchasing Officer, corner of Houston and Greene sts., New-York City, or by direct application to this Arsenal. S. V. BERRIET,
Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A., Commanding.
FRANKFORT ARSENAL, BRIDESBURG, Penn., Nov. 14, 1868.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 11 o'clock, at the private residence situate on the Terrace, directly opposite the Harlem steamboat landing, Astoria, L. I., all the household furniture therein, consisting in part of sofas, side chairs, rockers, piano-forte, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, Brussels and ingrain carpets, matting, oil-cloth, cottage bedroom furniture, en suite, toilet mirrors and wardrobe, table cutlery, china and stone dinner, tea and coffee sets; together with a large assortment of kitchen utensils. Hourly communication by New-York and Harlem steamboats from Peck-slip. Catalogues at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

J. COLE, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF VALUABLE BROOKLYN PROPERTY.—JAMES COLE & SON will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Commercial Exchange, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn: No. 295 Court-st.—First-class brown-stone front house and lot, opposite Carroll Park; size, 23 ft. 6x50 feet. Nos. 228 and 230 Schermerhorn-st., near Bond-st.—Three-story and cellar brick stores and dwellings, with two-story brick stable on the rear. 4th-place, near Clinton-st.—Valuable vacant lot, 25x133 ft. 5¼ in. Clinton-av. and Hamilton-st.—8 lots, between Myrtle and Flushing avs. Stuyvesant-av., near Pulaski-st.—First-class two-story brick basement and sub-cellar frame house, 22 ft. 3 in. by 30 ft. Maps, &c., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer and Real Estate Broker—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.; Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av.

TOBACCO.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE WILL sell at auction on MONDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, for account of whom it may concern, the following brands, in packages: Virginia Belle, Star, Killickinick, Rose, Four Aces, Royal Signet, Olive, Navy Plug, Fruit and Flowers, and Pioneer, in boxes, barrels, cases, caddies and kegs; also, a fine lot of cigars.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. (By order of the Supreme Court.)

No. 128 4TH-ST.—The valuable three-story and extension brick dwelling-house, on south side, 155 feet west from Macdougal-st., with all modern improvements, high attic, white marble stoop and trimmings, two large wine vaults, two bath-tubs; all in good order. Maps at the office; permits given. Attorney for plaintiffs, Cyrus Lawton, Esq.

LARGE ORANGE COUNTY FARM AT AUCTION.—We will offer at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the late residence of James Cromwell, deceased, two miles from Monroe Station on Erie Railway, the farm of said deceased, containing 415 acres of land, most of which is well fenced, underdrained and highly productive; it is well adapted to the milk business, and has 75 cows, with other stock, now upon it; terms at sale.
JOHN CROMWELL,
J. T. CROMWELL, } Executors.
WM. A. SEAMAN,

SIXTY-EIGHTH AUCTION SALE OF SCRANTON COAL.

On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company will sell, by Messrs. JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers, at the Company's Salesroom, No. 26 Exchange-place, New-York, at 12 o'clock, noon,

70,000 TONS OF COAL,

from the Lackawanna regions, deliverable at their depot, Elizabethport, N. J., during December, 1868.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN-ST. PROPERTY.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 24, 1868, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the two valuable lots and buildings Nos. 116 and 118 Franklin-st., between Church-st. and West Broadway. Lots each 20x50 feet. Maps and particulars at the Auctioneer's office, No. 14 Pine-st.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, within the store:
500 boxes fresh Malaga lemons, landing.
80 barrels Almeria grapes, landing.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.—Salesrooms 101 Liberty-st.

WILL SELL BY AUCTION ON TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at 11 o'clock, superb fancy goods, clocks, bronzes, parians, bisques, Bohemian glassware, silver-plated ware, &c.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 20,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 5th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of FREDERICK S. COMSTOCK and JAMES M. WHEELER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, and against the separate and individual estate of each of them, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or either of them, or for their use, or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them, or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, and of the estate of each of them, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 4, in the City of New-York, before Isaac Dayton, Register, on the 10th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, United States Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 21, 1868.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 16th day of November, A. D. 1868, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN FULLER, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 39 Pine-st., New-York City, before John Fitch, Register, on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 12 o'clock M.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger Southern District of New-York.
Nov. 21, 1868.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY WOOD, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court, by Henry Wood, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 39 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1868.
n16-law3wM* GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GUSTAV ZERWEEK, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Gustav Zerweek, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of December, 1868, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 57 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 11th day of November, 1868.
n16-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of OSCAR W. STERL, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Oscar W. Sterl, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 1st day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner Nassau-st.,) Room Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1868. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
n9-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ROBUSTIANO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Robustiano Herques, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 9th day of December, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman-st., (corner of Nassau-st.,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 5th day of November, 1868.
n9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY VOGEL, bankrupt.—Assignees' notice of sale.—The undersigned assignees in bankruptcy of the estate and effects of the said Henry Vogel, bankrupt, hereby give notice of the sale at public auction by Rudderow, Jones & Co., auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 23d day of November, 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the store lately occupied by the said Henry Vogel, No. 39 Murray-st., in the City of New-York, of the following-described goods, articles and property of the estate of the said bankrupt, that is to say: 2 pieces Italians, 1 piece chinchilla, 1 piece black satinette, 66 pieces union cassimeres, 16 pieces all-wool cassimeres; also, the counters, shelving and store fixtures of the said store.—Dated New-York City, Nov. 10, 1868.
CRAWFORD T. TILLINGHAST,
CHURCHILL H. CUTTING,
n12-3t* Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HORACE BROOKS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts: By order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 27th day of November, A. D. 1868, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 202 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 6th November, 1868.
n9-law3wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN G. RICHARDSON, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John G. Richardson, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District.—Dated at New-York, the 6th day of November, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK,
n9-law3wM* Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ANASTASIO HERQUES, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Anastasio Herques, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 26th day of October, A. D. 1868. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
n9-law3wM*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS E. BOYES, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Thomas E. Boyes, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of November, A. D. 1868.
n16-law3wM* JOHN OAKEY, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS SELDNER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Lewis Seldner, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of August, 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee,
n16-law3wM* No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

NO. 14.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. STOUTENBURGH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William T. Stoutenburgh, of New-York City, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1868.
n23-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MARCUS KRONFELD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Marcus Kronfeld, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.
n23-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACQUES GOLDSMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before James F. Dwight, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Jacques Goldsmith, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 13th day of November, A. D. 1868.
n23-law3wM* JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THE TWIN RIVER SILVER MINING COMPANY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 23d day of November, A. D. 1868.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the Twin River Silver Mining Company, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, which has been adjudged bankrupt upon its own petition by the District Court of said district. E. B. CANFIELD, Assignee.
n23-law3wM*

IRON WORKS.

SCREW BOLTS.
FORGED NUTS.
FOR STRENGTH AND FINISH UNEQUALED.
SCHWEITZER PATENT BOLT COMPANY, GREENPOINT, L. I.
T. S. YOUNG, Treasurer, No. 120 Chambers-st.

ARCHITECTURAL
IRON WORKS,
14th-st., between Avenues B and C, New-York.
D. D. BADGER, President. S. CHENY, Vice-Pres't.
Fire-proof buildings of every description, and every kind of iron work for building purposes, also for bridges.

MACHINERY.

The most extensive assortment of Iron and Wood Working Machinery in the country constantly on hand at the extensive warerooms of the New-York Machinery Depot and New-York Steam Engine Company, Nos. 126 and 128 Chambers-st., New-York City.

DRY GOODS.

SELLING OFF

PREVIOUS TO THE HOLIDAYS.

WE WILL OFFER OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS
AT A GREAT SACRIFICE,
Commencing MONDAY, Nov. 23.

LORD & TAYLOR,
BROADWAY, cor. Grand-st.
GRAND-ST., cor. Chrystie-st.

M. A. DOUGLAS
Has now open an elegant stock of COSTUMES, CLOAKS, LACES, LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS, &c., &c.
N. B.—We are CLOSING OUT our COSTUMES at VERY LOW PRICES.
Have just received a fresh stock of desirable DRESS GOODS and LADIES' UNDER-GARMENTS.
No. 18 East 17th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

FOR THANKSGIVING AND CHRISTMAS.
FINE TABLE-CLOTHS
AND NAPKINS EN SUITE,
OF NEW DESIGNS AND GREAT VARIETY, IN
MOSAIC, EGYPTIAN,
MOIRE ANTIQUE,
ARABESQUE, EXPOSITION,
OLYMPIQUE, &c.
TAYLOR, M'GIBBON & CO.,
NO. 809 BROADWAY.

MACY. MACY.
NOW OPENING—A FULL ASSORTMENT OF LACES, EMBROIDERIES, MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, CORSETS, &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.
No. 62 West 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

R. H. MACY. R. H. MACY.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
BONNET AND SASH RIBBONS with a line of colored and shaded Ribbon Velvets, lower than yet offered.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 and $1 50 per yard.
FULL LINE OF SATINS at $1 50 per yard.
REAL LACES VERY CHEAP.
Line of Colored Laces at one-fourth last month's prices.
REAL THREAD VAILS AT HALF PRICE.
BIRDS OF PARADISE
FEATHERS AND IMPORTED FLOWERS in immense profusion.
DRESS AND CLOAK TRIMMING AND FRINGES—Everything new.
YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT
Filled with real bargains from auction.
Specialty—LEATHER SATCHELS AND BAGS CHEAP.
All our Kid Gloves reduced in prices.
Ladies' and Gents' Undergarments.
Hosiery and new styles in Fall and Winter Gloves, cheap.
GREAT BARGAINS IN EMBROIDERIES.
EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
HAT DEPARTMENT
Crowded with everything new at lower prices than last week. EDWARD RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st., fifth block east from the Bowery.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.
AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE.
JOBBING DEPARTMENT.
Job lots from auction this week in Millinery Goods.
We cut lengths at Piece Prices.
EDW'D RIDLEY,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand-st., 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.
Fifth block east from Bowery.

KID GLOVES! KID GLOVES!
Just opened,
NEW FALL ASSORTMENT
BEST ITALIAN KID GLOVES,
in all the fashionable shades,
$1 per pair, warranted.
GOOD HEAVY COTTON HOSE,
30, 37½, and 50 cents per pair.
1,600 Real Thread Lace Collars,
75c., $1 and $1 50. Warranted Worth
$1 50, $2 and $3.
Real Thread Lace Vails, $4; former price $9.
A full Assortment of
Real Laces and Embroideries.
AN ELEGANT LOT OF SILK TIES.
BENNETT WILLIAMS, No. 477 Broadway.

AT KINZEY'S
ONLY STORE,
NO. 645 BROADWAY,
NEAR BLEECKER-ST.
GREAT BARGAINS
FROM AUCTION.
BREAK
IN HIGH PRICES.
STAND FROM UNDER.
RIBBONS.
THOUSANDS of yards fancy RIBBONS, 5c., 10c., 12½c.
RICH NECK and SASH RIBBONS, 15c. to 25c. yard.
ALL SILK WATERED RIBBONS, 50c. piece.
RICH SATIN RIBBONS, 50c. piece.
STRIPED NECK RIBBONS, 25c. and 40c.
SILK and CASHMERE SCARFS, 25c. and 31c.
SPECIALTIES.
WIDE SILK PLUSHES, 75c. to $2 yard.
VELVETEENS, all colors, at 25c. yard.
SILK BONNET VELVETS, $1 yard up.
VELVETS.
COLORED SILK TRIMMING VELVETS, 25c. piece.
VELVETS EVERY SHADE and COLOR, CHEAP.
FANCY SILK VELVETS for less than gold cost.
TRIMMINGS
EVERY STYLE and DESCRIPTION.
LOTS OF DRESS TRIMMINGS, 25c. piece.
RICH SILK FRINGES, 50c. entire piece.
LOTS OF WIDE SILK FRINGES under price.
WORSTED BALL TRIMMINGS, 75c. dozen.
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
All the NEW STYLES in FEATHERS from 25c. up.
All our FRENCH FLOWERS REDUCED to 10c. spray.
FALL AND WINTER HATS.
SILK VELVET HATS REDUCED to 25c.
FINE FELT HATS reduced to 25c.
SILK FUR HATS reduced to 50c.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
Lots of kid gloves closing at 50c. pair.
Undressed kid gloves closing at 25c. pair.
Hosiery closing out very low.
EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.
STRIPED COLLARS and CUFFS, 15c. set.
REAL LACE COLLARS at 50c.
BARGAINS in COLLARS and CUFFS.
REAL LACE HANDKERCHIEFS, cheap.
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS, with names, 25c.
FINE HEMSTITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, 12½c.
FINE NEEDLEWORK HANDKERCHIEFS, 25c.
FRENCH WOVEN CORSETS at 50c.
VALENCIENNES LACES, 25c. dozen yards.
HOLIDAY GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION.
5,000 Crying Dolls from 5c. each up.
FANCY BOXES, TEA SETS, WATCH CASES, &c., &c.
WILLIAM KINZEY.

LADIES',
MISSES', BOYS' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, and low prices, at CANTRELL'S, No. 813 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts.

DRESS TRIMMINGS, VELVETS, LACES, AND EMBROIDERIES.
NEW GOODS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
ELGER'S,
Nos. 806 and 892 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—A SUPERIOR assortment, at prices highly satisfactory to the public.
J. RUSSELL,
No. 23 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT VELVET CLOTH Cloaks, Paris styles, 39 East 14th-st., between University-place and 5th-av. WM. B. McKENZIE, Sup't.

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS,
BLANKETS,
BLANKETS.
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED COMFORTABLES,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS,
BED QUILTS.

One of the largest and most complete assortments, embracing every size and some of the finest goods in the market, at extremely low prices, wholesale and retail.
WILLIAM GARDNER,
No. 244 Canal-st.,
Between Broadway and Centre-st.

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS
HAVE JUST RECEIVED
THE LARGEST STOCK
OF ABOVE GOODS
EVER IMPORTED INTO THIS COUNTRY.
BY SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT
they have already obtained the DESIGNS INTENDED FOR NEXT SPRING,
AND IN NOVELTY AND ELEGANCE
they far surpass anything yet produced.
Contracts taken for HOUSE PAINTING, FRESCOING and DECORATING in all its branches, and all work executed in the most artistic manner.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Opposite Bond-st.

BLANKETS,
COMFORTABLES
AND
HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
NOS. 657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

REMOVAL.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.
Have opened their new store in
UNION-SQUARE,
(Three doors west of Broadway,)
with a very large stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
which they offer at
AS LOW PRICES
AS ANY IN THE CITY.

CHARLOTTE G. SMITH WILL SELL her entire stock of RICH FRENCH CLOAKS IN VELVET, SILK AND CLOTH, OPERA CLOAKS AND SACQUES IN SATIN, SILK, PLUSH AND CLOTH, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, TO CLOSE THE BUSINESS. NO. 1,168 BROADWAY.

MILLINERY.

THE EMPRESS GOLD BELT.
The very latest style of belts for ladies, a perfect gem, to be had at Mme. DEMOREST'S Emporium of Fashion; also at Mme. BONGRANDE'S, 14th-st.

FURNITURE.

NEW
FURNITURE WAREROOMS
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway,
Desire to announce that they have added to their business a
FURNITURE DEPARTMENT,
in which they will keep the
MOST COMPLETE STOCK
to be found in the City. All goods manufactured under their immediate supervision and FULLY GUARANTIED.
With the above addition to our
UPHOLSTERY DEPARTMENT
we are now prepared to supply
CURTAINS AND FURNITURE
in keeping with each other; and our advantages in importing all our material will enable us to offer inducements in prices not to be found in other houses.
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS.

CABINET FURNITURE.
First-class Furniture, in parlor, library and chamber suites, of newest styles.
Our entire stock warranted.
BOHNENKAMP & SOSSAU, Manufacturers,
No. 924 Broadway, (between 21st and 22d sts., N. Y.)
All orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.
AT G. W. SNEDEN & CAMPBELL'S,
No. 203 Bowery, between Stanton and Houston sts.
We manufacture and sell all kinds of furniture, in suites or single pieces.
RETAIL AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Also, mattresses, bedding, looking-glasses, &c.
Goods warranted and delivered free. Self-rocking and other cradles. Furniture made to order. Goods boxed for shipping. Note the number.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A FRENCH LADY'S MAID and seamstress, a situation; can cut and fit, operate Wheeler & Wilson's machine, dresses hair &c.; has unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION, CITY or country, by a respectable woman; she thoroughly understands her business; flute, do up fine muslins nicely; or chambermaid and laundress, or fine washing. Apply at No. 328 4th-av.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands her business in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference. Can be seen till engaged at No. 229 East 29th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PERSONS; one as first-class laundress; understands her business perfectly; also, fluting; the other as plain washer; both wish to go together; a hotel preferred; best City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st., near 1st-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family as cook, by a woman who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is a good baker; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 203 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT woman, a situation as good cook; is an excellent baker; could take the entire charge of the kitchen; the best of City references. Call at No. 207 East 20th-st., near 3d-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman to do the general housework of a small private family, or to do cooking, washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days at No. 117 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, TRUSTWORTHY and efficient girl, a situation either as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; good City references. Call at her present employers, No. 47 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as good cook; understands all kinds of baking, meats and soups, cakes and desserts; will assist with the washing if required; best of City reference from last place. Apply at No. 347 West 19th-st., near 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, a situation; makes good bread and biscuit, and plain desserts; is an excellent laundress; no objection to the country; wages $12; City references. Call at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED NURSE with excellent City reference, a situation in the City or country to take charge of a baby from its birth, or do chamberwork and wait on a lady who boards; wages $10. Call at No. 303 East 29th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress; willing to assist in the chamberwork; first-class City reference. Call at No. 196 3d-av., in the fancy-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 417 West 17th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to go into the country; has the best of City reference. Address No. 409 2d-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY by a smart woman as cook, washer and ironer, or general houseworker; has good City references. Apply at No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st., second floor.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION to do chamberwork and waiting in a private family; has best of reference from her last place. Call at No. 102 West 28th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting, fine muslins, &c.; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as seamstress and chambermaid, or as nurse to an invalid young or old lady. She can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 121 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at 247 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 133 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly, dressing hair, &c., or assist with the chamberwork and to do sewing; has lived in first-class families; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women, sisters, who wish to live together; one as first-rate cook and excellent washer and ironer, and the other as waitress and to assist with the wash and ironing, or as chambermaid; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 380 1st-av., between 22d and 23d sts., second floor, back.

WANTED—A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR chambermaid and seamstress, or waitress' situation, by a very respectable Protestant young woman; has the best testimonials as nurse; can take the charge of an infant; good seamstress, &c.; City or country. Apply at No. 322 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO DO COOKING, washing and ironing, or general housework by a capable, respectable girl; is neat, economizing and trustworthy; a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; best references given; City or country. Call at No. 121 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as good cook and baker; understands pastry, game and soups, and all kinds of family cooking; the best of reference can be given from her latest employer. Call, for two days, at No. 153 York-st., corner of Gold-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a first-class laundress; understands French fluting in all its branches; or would do chamberwork; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 310 East 24th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT chambermaid and waitress, a situation; understands waiting and the care of silver thoroughly; would assist in fine washing; has superior City references. Can be seen at No. 1,288 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as nurse; understands the care of babies; has no objection to the country; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home; the best of reference. No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., situations for a large number of recommended Protestant and other cooks, ladies' maids, nurses, laundresses, waitresses, chambermaids, washers and ironers, houseworkers, and also young girls, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS IN a private family, by a young girl who can give several years' City references. Call at No. 26 East 21st-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chambermaid and laundress or as chambermaid and waitress; can flute; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Apply at 446 West 41st-st., Room 6.

WANTED—BY A SUPERIOR COOK, WITH EXCELLENT City reference, a situation in the City or country; makes pastry, soups and jellies; wages $14. Call at or address No. 303 East 29th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing; good reference. No. 422 East 13th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl, a situation as nurse and seamstress; no objection to any part of the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 216 Chrystie-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or take care of children; wages moderate; City reference. Call at No. 243 West 27th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as thorough cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 257 7th-av., over the bakery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as plain cook and to assist with washing and ironing; best City reference given. Apply at No. 156 West 31st-st., Room No. 6, in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a private family; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 130 Clinton-place, 8th-st., Room No. 19, rear.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION for chamberwork and washing or waiting; no objections to a boarding-house; City references. Call at No. 203 West 17th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL as seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress and to assist with fine washing and ironing; over three years' City reference. Call for two days at No. 373 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT, A SITUATION to take care of an invalid lady, or to assist in taking charge of a home. Apply, for two days, at Room No. 16, No. 344 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as cook, or would do the housework of a small family; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 125 4th-av. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SCOTCH woman, a situation as good cook in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 207 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 125 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young girl as chambermaid and seamstress; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 128 4th-av., near 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; has the best City references. Apply at No. 330 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; can be seen in the store; best City reference. Call at No. 311 East 35th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses, or would be willing to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good reference. No. 219 West 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; understands all kinds of fancy cooking in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 61 4th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL, A SITUATION to do general housework, or as cook, washer and ironer; best of references. Apply at No. 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL, A situation as nurse and chambermaid. Apply at No. 158 West 31st-st., Room No. 5, in the rear.

ALL WHO WANT COMPETENT HELP, male or female, for City or country, such as coachmen, grooms, waiters, laborers, servants, farm hands, gardeners, boys, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, houseworkers, small girls, &c., can be immediately suited at CARPENTER'S Select Servants' Institute, No. 128 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WASHING.—FAMILIES WISHING THEIR washing, ironing, fluting and bleaching done to satisfaction, in small or large quantities, taken from any part of the City of New-York or suburbs, and returned punctually, address LAUNDRESS, West Hoboken, N. J., Post Office.

COUNTRY OR CITY.—MRS. WHITFIELD, No. 4 4 6th-av., near 25th-st., supplies families and boarding-houses with cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers, &c., and colored help.

NOTHING MENIAL.—A LADY WOULD like to superintend the household of a gentleman with children, or as companion to a lady. Address for two days, MARIE, Station D, Bible House.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING CAPABLE servants can be promptly supplied at the New-York Employment Office, No. 1,288 Broadway, near 33d-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman; can milk, help in garden, and understands all kinds of chores around a house and grounds; any gentleman wanting him on trial, if he is not the right kind of a man, will charge nothing for his time; best City and country references. Address COACHMAN, Box No. 195 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH, A situation as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; is an excellent groom and careful driver; will be found sober, very willing and obliging; best of City reference. Address W., Box No. 203 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, single man; understands the management and care of road horses; can give the best of references. Address E. C., at seed store, No. 201 Fulton-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as coachman; will make himself useful about a gentleman's place; can come well recommended; no objections to travel; has been three years South. Address P. L., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a sober, honest and industrious man, and the best of milkers of cows; either City or country; the best of reference can be given. Address M. N., Box No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; understands his business thoroughly; also, the care of furnaces; will be found sober, willing and obliging; good City reference. Address J. D., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN, a situation as coachman in a private family; has 12 years' recommendations. Can be seen at No. 212 East 28th-st., third floor, for two days, by addressing a note to THOMAS H. W.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A SITUATION as waiter in a private family; thoroughly competent, with good City character and English experience. Address WAITER, No. 545 Broome-st.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN 19 OR 20 YEARS of age wishes to learn the blacksmith trade. Call or address WILLIAM O'MARA, No. 306 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUATION as gardener and coachman; thoroughly understands it; will be found willing and obliging; best City reference. Address T. H., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, a Protestant, a situation; no objection to any part of the country; has good City references. Address E. R., Box No. 204 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man; understands the management of grapery and green-house, and fruit and vegetable gardening. Address J. M., seed store No. 67 Nassau-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a Protestant young man; has good City reference. Call at No. 127 West 17th-st., top floor.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-AV., two ladies' maids, a laundress and nurse, a good cook and all respectable American, Irish, Scotch, German, French, for good situations, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT CLERK IN A RETAIL hardware and house-furnishing goods store. Address, stating expectations and references, J. B., Station D.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SEAMSTRESS, who understands dressmaking and hairdressing; must speak French. Apply at No. 25 East 31st-st.

WANTED—AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, A capable German or English girl; references required. Apply at No. 315 West 14th-st.

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—STENCIL TOOL SAMPLES free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT...SATURDAY, Nov. 28
PEREIRE.........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Dec. 12
EUROPE..........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, Dec. 26
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDE....SATURDAY, Jan. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board,
First cabin, $145; second cabin, $88.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
Medical attendance free of charge.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25
RUSSIA leaves..........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2
CHINA leaves...........WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9
CUBA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 16
JAVA leaves............WEDNESDAY, Dec. 23
AUSTRALASIAN leaves....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD:
Cabin..........$130
Second cabin..........80
Cabin passage to Paris..........145

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables, unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE OF STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY THURSDAY.
ALEPPO.........Nov. 26 | TRIPOLI.........Dec. 10
SAMARIA........Dec. 3 | PALMYRA.........Dec. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK:
Cabin..........$80 Gold.
Steerage..........$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.
For Freight or Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling-green.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. E. CUNARD.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAYS.
MINNESOTA......2,960 tons......Nov. 25, at 1 P. M.
COLORADO.......3,015 tons......Dec. 9, at 2 P. M.
NEBRASKA.......3,392 tons......Dec. 16, at 8 A. M.
MANHATTAN......2,965 tons......Dec. 23, at 12 M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold; Steerage, $30, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms.
For freight or passage, apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage of
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of mail steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE..........SATURDAY, Nov. 28
CITY OF WASHINGTON (via Halifax) TUESDAY, Dec. 1
CITY OF BOSTON..........SATURDAY, Dec. 5
CITY OF ANTWERP..........SATURDAY, Dec. 12
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, at 1 P. M., tide permitting, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$30 and 35
To London	105	To London	35 and 40
To Paris	115	To Paris	42 and 47
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	45	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND DERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.
favorite Clyde-built Steamers, are intended to sail
EVERY SATURDAY
From Pier No. 20, North River, 12 o'clock, noon.
COLUMBIA.......Nov. 28 | BRITANNIA.......Dec. 19
IOWA...........Dec. 5 | HIBERNIA........Dec. 26
CALEDONIA......Dec. 12 | EUROPA..........Jan. 2
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry, $90 and $75.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $160.
Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; Intermediate, $35.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, to HENDERSON BROTHERS.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Will leave SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 1 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100; Steerage, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.
Apply at the Company's office, Nos. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st. and No. 23 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Cabin. Outside.	Inside.	Second Cabin.	Steerage.
$250	$200	$150	$75

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
FOUR TIMES A MONTH
On 1st, 9th, 16th and 24th,
except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
Nov. 24—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. CONNER, connecting with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer leaving Dec. 9 connects closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, leaving San Francisco Jan. 4, 1869, for China and Japan.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

STEAM COMMUNICATION DIRECT BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND NEW-ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
THE PANAMA, NEW-ZEALAND, AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY dispatch a steamer every month, sailing from Panama about the 20th, upon the arrival of the British Mail Steamer at Aspinwall. The Pacific Mail Company's steamer leaving New-York for Aspinwall on the 9th of each month will make the necessary connection. Passengers and cargo booked through from New-York to the several Colonial ports.
A special steamer runs to the newly discovered gold region of Hokitika.
For further information regarding rates of freight, passage money, &c., &c., apply to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, No. 59 Wall-st., or to CHARLES W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 23.
MISSISSIPPI, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Dec. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, Jan. 23.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE BAHAMA GOVERNMENT FOR CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
THE ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY will dispatch the splendid side-wheel steamer MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, Dec. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For engagements of freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
SAILING REGULARLY EVERY THURSDAY, AT 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE, Nov. 26.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, via Nassau, Dec. 3.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Dec. 10.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
The well known side-wheel steamship SANTIAGO DE CUBA, J. MACDIARMID, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 o'clock P. M.
The North American Steamship Company will dispatch the
SANTIAGO DE CUBA..........Nov. 28
RAPIDAN follows..........Dec. 5
BIENVILLE follows..........Dec. 12
DE SOTO follows..........Dec. 19
Through rates and through bills of lading given to Galveston, Indianola, Lavacca and Rock Port, Texas; Mobile, Ala., and to all points on the Mississippi River.
No Havana freight received on day of sailing.
For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR MOBILE VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class steamship GEORGIA, Capt. SMITH, on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at 1½ per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line. Has superior passenger accommodation.
For freight or passage apply to L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
THE CROMWELL LINE.
Steamships of this Line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:
GEO. CROMWELL......VAILL....SATURDAY, Nov. 28
GEO. WASHINGTON..GAGER...SATURDAY, Dec. 5
Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates.
For passage or freight apply to the agents.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, sailing every twenty days. The elegant sidewheel steamship SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. DEAKEN, will leave Pier No. 17 East River, on MONDAY, Nov. 30, at 10 A. M. Passage to Havana, $65 currency. For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 44 Beaver-st.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS BY PACIFIC Mail Steamship Company's steamer, sailing on TUESDAY, Nov. 24 at 12 M. Freight received until 4 P. M. on MONDAY, 23d inst., at Pier No. 42 North River. WELLS, FARGO & CO., Freight Agents P. M. S. S. Co.

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE. VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the first-class sidewheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. J. LIMEBURNER, on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.
Has splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf Ports.
For freight or passage apply to L. K. ROBERTS, Agent, No. 174 Chambers-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, SEMI-WEEKLY.
BLACK STAR INDEPENDENT LINE.
OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.
The first-class steamship FLORIDA will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, and HUNTSVILLE on SATURDAY, Nov. 28, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.
Cabin passage $20.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The A1 fast and reliable steamship VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, will sail on THURSDAY, Nov. 26, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River. Cabin passage reduced to $15. Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston, RAVENEL & CO., forward all goods free of commission.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail on the following THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Official passports procured from the Department of State, by A. O. WILLMARTH, U. S. Court Buildings, No. 41 Chambers-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—U. States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 262 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,
With Primary Department and Gymnasium,
Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

GARDNER INSTITUTE—ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., New-York, re-opens Sept. 22. Prof. W. F. de Haas will teach the classes in object drawing and painting.
Rev. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

LYON'S COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NO. 161 5TH-AV., AND 937 BROADWAY,
Corner 22d-st.—Thirteenth year.
Rooms spacious, light, airy, high-ceiled and steam-heated. Young pupils with Mrs. Lyon, the others with Mr. Lyon. Within two years 14 have entered college—7 Columbia, 3 Yale, 2 Harvard, 1 Williams, 1 Troy Polytechnic. Another fine class is preparing. Light gymnastics. A Literary Union gathers teachers and older pupils weekly. Only pure, contented, working pupils desired.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 25 East 21st-st.
Reopened MONDAY, Sept. 21. All letters or applications will be attended to at the above address.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24. For full information, see circular. Address as above.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491 5th-av., New-York.
The 122d Quarter of the Institution, (the 6th of the College,) will begin on Wednesday, Nov. 25.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

WM. MASON & THEODORE THOMAS' CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
No. 129 Fifth-avenue, near 20th-st., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 14. Classes now forming. Circulars forwarded. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY.
MISS C. E. FERRIS.
No. 302 West 24th-st.
New term opens MONDAY, Nov. 23.

MR. AND MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 149 Madison-av.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS
DANBURY, CONN.
F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale-on-Hudson, is under the supervision of Rev. GEORGE D. WILDES, A. M., Rector of Christ Church, Riverdale. Principal—Mrs. CORNELIA A. MILLER. French Professor—JULES E. LOISEAU. Professors of Music—EMILE GUYON, ALFRED ANDREWS.
The appointments of this institution are first-class throughout for a thorough, physical, moral and mental education. Address the Principal.
Prospectus at Messrs. Appletons', No. 90 Grand-st., New-York.
Further particulars of SAMUEL D. BABCOCK, No. 37 William-st.; HENRY F. SPAULDING, No. 40 Leonard-st.; MARTIN BATES, No. 31 Mercer-st., N. Y.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (ESTABLISHED A. D. 1620,) No. 161 West 14th-st., corner of 6th-av.; Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The second quarter of the forty-ninth school year commences MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868. Boys thoroughly prepared for College or for business. Tuition reasonable.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding and day school for young ladies and children, combining thorough and systematic education with home care and training. Resident French teacher. No extras. For circulars, address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

FEMALE INSTITUTE—BEDFORD, WESTchester Co., N. Y.—A Family Boarding School for girls, in charge of Mr. and Mrs. R. BOLTON. Reopened Sept. 22. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars obtained of Mr. J. Bates, No. 155 Broadway, or address Principals.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL of Dr. F. BERTHET will open Sept. 21, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

MRS. PARKS AND MRS. BENEDICT'S boarding and day school for young ladies. No 136 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., will reopen Sept. 24. Applications may be made personally or by letter.

ARITHMETIC, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, grammar, spelling, &c., taught at TOWNSEND'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, No. 280 Bowery, day and evening. Ladies' Department.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, AT CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class Boarding School for both sexes. Term opens Dec. 28.
Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING FOR BUSINESS.—Messrs. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will form cheap classes, afternoon and evening. Book-keeping, $10; regular price, $30; writing, $5; regular price, $15.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN AND HIS wife want good furnished rooms in a private family in exchange for French and music lessons; best references. Address J. R. H., Box No. 116 Times Office.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars, address the principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS YOUNG'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and masters, No. 1,214 Broadway. Gymnasium attached.

W. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—Boys prepared for business or College.

MRS. FITZ-HENRI'S SCHOOL, NO. 40 Irving-place, reopened on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph.D.

TEACHERS.

A GERMAN LADY WHO SPEAKS ENGlish and French fluently, and is a teacher of music and drawing, desires a position as governess or companion in a good family. Address No. 41 East 22d-st., New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—IN A BOARDING school near the City; an experienced gentleman for mathematics and English branches, unmarried. Address TEACHER, Box No. 191 Times Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,
In great variety and at prices from $10, $12 50, $15, $17 50, $20 to $30 and upward,
Manufactured by
THE PENRHYN SLATE COMPANY.
ALSO,
Hearths, Tiles, Cisterns, Baths, Sinks, Urinals.
BILLIARD TABLE BEDS.
Slabs, plain and enameled. Slate work made to order.
A discount to the trade.
Quarries and Manufactory, Middle Granville, N. Y.
Warehouse and Showrooms,
40 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.
ELEAZER JONES, Manager.

ELEGANT DECORATED MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS, representing the CHOICEST FOREIGN MARBLES. Also, WAINSCOTING, PEDESTALS, COLUMNS, &c., in RICH and ELEGANT colors. T. B. STEWART, No. 218 West 42d-st., near Broadway. Branch No. 605 6th-av.

ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, AND THOSE desiring to obtain MARBLE MANTELS of new designs, carefully selected with regard to taste, elegance and economy, are invited to call at the manufactory and warerooms of FISHER & BIRD, Nos. 97-103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS OF the latest designs, at very low prices, at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEADSTONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 52 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—A CERTIFICATE FOR one hundred shares Erie Railway Company stock, No. 74,620, dated 16th October, 1868, in the name of Smith, Gould, Martin & Co. The public are cautioned against receiving the same. HOWES & MACY.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1868.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

AMERICAN WATCHES AT MANUFACTURERS' prices; cuckoo clocks, our manufacture; diamond and gold jewelry, silver and silver-plated ware in great variety at reduced prices.
A. FRANKFIELD & CO.,
No. 209 6th-av., cor. 14th-st., and 315 6th-av., cor. 20th-st.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A CAUTION.—LOOK OUT, GOOD NEWS FOR all. The never-failing and celebrated Mrs. VAN HORN, from Europe, greatest business and medical clairvoyant known. Born with a natural gift. Reveals past, present and future, and all the events through life, and your thoughts as you enter the room; shows you a correct likeness of your future husband, and tells his name; brings together those long separated; has that great Egyptian talisman to cause love and speedy marriages; $5,000 reward for any one who can equal her in her profession or skill; it is tested by hundreds who daily and eagerly visit her; she succeeds when all others fail. N. B.—Ladies, remember; the only independent clairvoyant in America. Fee, 50 cents to $1. No. 204 West 24th-st., below 7th-av. Gents not admitted.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TO RENT—WITH BOARD, A LARGE AND pleasant second-story room, No. 23 St. Mark's-place, corner 2d-av. Location and accommodations in every respect desirable. Best references given.

WANTED—SUNNY WINTER QUARTERS FOR a gentleman, wife, infant and nurse, from Dec. 1; private table and northwest corner of street, in vicinity of Madison, Union or Stuyvesant squares preferred. Address, with terms, location, description of rooms, &c., J. F. D., Box No. 113 Times Office.

NO. 57 9TH-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of Broadway.—Handsome second and third-story hall rooms, with board, to a party of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms; reference given and required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS DELIGHTFUL rooms for married or single gentlemen, with superior board and privilege of parlors; house first-class, brown-stone; unquestionable references required. No. 35 West 27th-st., near Coleman House.

NO. 38 WEST 19TH-ST.—TO LET, WITH superior board, a large front room with small room adjoining, second floor, in a quiet family. References required.

NO. 23 5TH-AV.—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED and delightfully located front rooms for a few desirable persons of quiet and refined tastes; references required.

NO. 358 9TH-AV., CORNER 32D-ST.—To let, with board, a good-sized furnished front room, to one or two gentlemen; also a single hall room. House has all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—EN SUITE or singly; private family; all modern improvements; terms moderate. No. 112 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, A room, without board, in Eighteenth or Twenty-first Ward, near 4th-av.; must have conveniences for fire. Address J. J. J., Box No. 106 Times Office.

MOST DESIRABLE ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with board, in the first-class, elegantly-furnished house No. 117 East 28th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

TO LET—A THIRD STORY BACK ROOM, FURnished, with closet, &c. Also, a hall bedroom. The house warmed by furnace. Inquire at No. 109 East 26th-st., near 4th-av.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING A HANDsomely furnished house in a very desirable locality in the vicinity of Irving-place, will let a choice of rooms with or without board. Apply at No. 133 East 15th-st.

TO LET—WITH FIRST-CLASS BOARD, A large handsomely-furnished front room; to gentleman and wife or two gentlemen; references exchanged. Apply at No. 104 West 43d-st.

NO. 44 WEST 9TH-ST., NEAR 6TH-AV.—Handsome rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or single gentlemen; also, single rooms with grate.

ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, DESIRable for Southern or European families arriving in the City, with board or private table. No. 52 University-place.

AN EXTRA LARGE FRONT ROOM, on third floor, facing south, to be let with full board; table board at $10 per week. No. 15 West 24th-st.

ROOMS TO LET, EN SUITE, WITH OR without board, at No. 27 West 26th-st., near St. James' Hotel.

TWO GOOD-SIZED, AIRY AND PLEASant bedrooms, suitable for one or two gentlemen. Terms moderate. No. 84 4th-av.

ON 34TH-ST.—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED rooms, on second floor, with board; all modern conveniences. Apply to H. B., No. 103 Liberty-st.

NO. 28 WEST 29TH-ST.—PLEASANT rooms, with board.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOtice is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following Assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

1st. For paving with trap blocks 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs.

2d. For building sewers in 1st-av. from 120th-st. to and through 121st-st. to and near 2d-av.

3d. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 45th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.

4th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. corner of Cottage-place and West Houston-st., in a line directly opposite to West Houston-st.

5th. For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks in 77th-st., between 4th and Madison avs.

6th. For building sewers in 83d and 84th sts., between 4th and 5th avs.

7th. For building sewers in Washington-st., between Jane and Horatio sts., in Waverley-place, between Christopher and West 10th sts., in Watts-st., between Varick and Sullivan sts., and in Church-st., between Lispenard and Walker sts.

8th. For setting curb and gutter stones and flagging sidewalks on north side of Morton-st. from Washington to West-st., and on south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. For laying crosswalks from the N. E. to the S. E., and from the N. W. to the S. W. corners of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.

10th. For relaying and making full width crosswalks across West-st. from the north side of Dey-st. to Pier No. 29.

11th. For building sewers in 85th, 86th and 87th sts., between the 4th and 5th avs.

12th. For building a sewer in 3d-av. from 87th-st. to and through 88th-st. to 4th-av.

13th. For building sewers in 2d-av., between 120th and 123d sts., and in 119th and 121st sts., between 2d and 4th avs.

14th. For building sewers in 1st-av., from 125th-st. to and through 124th st. to 3d-av., and in 125th-st. between 3d and 4th avs.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land situated on

1st. Both sides of 39th-st., from 1st to 2d avs., to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

2d. Both sides of 121st-st., from Avenue A to 2d-av.; also both sides of 1st-av., from 120th to 122d-st.

3d. Both sides of 45th-st., from 4th to 5th-av.

4th. The easterly side of Hancock-st., from West Houston to a point half way to Bleecker-st.; also both sides of West Houston-st. from Congress and Hancock sts. to a point half way to Macdougal-st.

5th. Both sides of 77th-st., from 4th to Madison-av. to the extent of half the block on said avenues.

6th. Both sides of 83d-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also both sides of 84th-st., from 4th to 5th-av., and the easterly side of Madison-av., from 84th to 85th-st.

7th. Both sides of Washington-st. between Jane and Horatio sts.; also both sides of Waverley-place from Christopher to West 10th-st.; also both sides of Watts-st., from Sullivan to Varick-st.; also both sides of Church-st., from Walker to Lispenard-st.

8th. North side of Morton-st., from Washington to West-st.; also, south side of Morton-st., from Bleecker to Bedford-st.

9th. Both sides of West 10th-st. and both sides of Waverley-place to a point distant half the block in either direction from the corner of Waverley-place and West 10th-st.

10th. The north side of Dey-st. and the east side of West-st., from the northeast corner of Dey and West sts. to a point distant half the block therefrom.

11th. Both sides of 85th-st., from Madison to 5th-av.; also, both sides of 86th and 87th sts., from 4th to 5th-av.

12th. Both sides of 88th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.; also, both sides of 3d-av., from 86th to 87th-st.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 88th to 89th-st.

13th. Both sides of 2d-av., from 120th to 123d-st.; also, both sides of 119th and 121 sts., from 2d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., between 118th and 119th sts. and 120th and 121st sts.

14th. Both sides of 1st-av., from 124th to 125th-st.; also, both sides of 124th-st., from 1st to 3d-av.; also, both sides of 125th-st., from 3d to 4th-av.; also, the east side of 4th-av., from 124th to 126th-st.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to ISAAC O. HUNT, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

ISAAC O. HUNT,
E. HARRISON REED, } Board of Assessors.
GUERNSEY SACKETT,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, New Court-house, Nov. 17, 1868.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, Oct. 31, 1868.

TO TAX-PAYERS:

Notice is hereby given, that one per cent. will be added to all taxes unpaid on the 1st of December; also an additional one per cent. on Dec. 15.

On all taxes remaining unpaid on Jan. 1 interest at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the day the books were received by the Receiver of Taxes to the day of payment, will be added. No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

FORT WADSWORTH, STATEN ISLAND, N. Y. H., Nov. 11, 1868.

Proposals in duplicate, with copy of this advertisement attached, will be received by the undersigned until 11 o'clock A. M., Nov. 25, 1868, for supplying FRESH BEEF to the troops at this post.

The said beef must be fresh, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportion of fore and hind quarters, (neck, shank and kidney, tallow to be excluded,) and to be delivered at this post free of cost, in such quantity as may be from time to time required, by and on such days as the commanding officer shall designate—not exceeding four times per week.

The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef to be delivered under this agreement, shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down. The shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off from three to four inches above the knee joint, and of hind quarters from six to eight inches above the gambrel or hock joint.

Separate proposals in duplicate will also be received by the undersigned up to the same hour and date above mentioned, for supplying commissioned officers and their families stationed at this Post, or supplied therefrom, with such choice fresh meats as they may from time to time require, such as sirloin and porter-house steak, standing ribs, or ribs roasts, mutton chops, &c.

These contracts to be in force six months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, commencing on the 1st of December, 1868, and subject to the approval of the Commanding-General of the Department of the East.

In case of failure or deficiency in quality or quantity of the fresh beef stipulated to be delivered, then the Commissary at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., shall have power to supply the deficiency by purchase, and the contractor will be charged with the difference of cost.

The contractor will be required to enter into bonds for the sum of two thousand dollars, signed also by two responsible sureties, whose names must be mentioned in the bids.

The proposals will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. on Nov. 25, 1868, at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., at which time and place bidders are requested to be present.

Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Beef," and addressed J. W. MACMURRAY,
First Lieut. First Artillery,
Brevet Major U. S. A., A. C. S.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLYING WINTER STRAINED OIL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 2, 1868.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 1 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, the 7th of December, 1868, for supplying the Lighthouse Establishment with sixty thousand (60,000) gallons of the best quality pure Winter strained oil, divided into five lots.

Proposals to furnish kerosene or ethereal oils, or any of their mixtures, will not be considered.

Any desired information concerning terms of contract, time and place of delivery, quantity of oil in each lot, character of packages, manner and nature of inspection and test, &c., &c., will be given upon application in writing to the undersigned at this office.
W. B. SHUBRICK, Chairman.

FOR SALE—A FULL BLOOD WHITE FOX DOG. Inquire at Snider Cave, between 54th and 55th sts., west side.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, 7 YEARS old, perfectly sound without a fault; particularly suitable for a City grocer-wagon, or Truck. Price, $225. Also a Sorrel Bay Pony (Canadian,) stylish and good driver; suitable for a phaeton; perfectly quiet; can be driven by a lady; would make a fine saddle pony for a young gentleman. Price, $175. Can be seen at BENNETT & DAVIDSON'S, opposite the county buildings, Flatbush, L. I.

FOR SALE—TWO HORSES AND TRUCKS, harness, &c., and plenty of work; everything in good order and complete; must be sold immediately. Call on the carman, corner of Prince and Wooster sts. J. MYERHAVER.

FOR SALE—A NUMBER OF GOOD DRAUGHT horses. To be seen at JACKSON & CO.'S stables, No. 533 and 535 West 21st-st.

TO BE SOLD AT THE PUBLIC POUND, 80th-st., Madison-av., a good bay horse, ten hands high, and eight goats, on Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock, P. M.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 249 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE—A first-class country residence, with six acres of land. Possession at any time. For particulars inquire on the premises, or at the gun store, No. 61 Chambers-st., of E. Pollock.

FOR SALE AT EAST NEWARK, N. J.—116 building lots and plots, situated on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. Apply to H. W. EASTMAN, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS MODERN HOUSE and country seat, 21 acres; price $20,000. Particulars sent by E. MORRIS, Burlington, N. J.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE.

West 56th-st., 4-story brown-stone, very complete	$56,000
West 56th-st., 4-story brown-stone	50,000
West 52d-st., 4-story brown-stone	42,000
West 51st-st., 4-story brown-stone	45,000
West 52d-st., 4-story brown-stone	36,500
West 53d-st., 3-story brown-stone	25,000
West 53d-st., 3-story brown-stone	23,000
West 38th-st., 4-story brown-stone	4,000
West 35th-st., 3-story brown-stone	32,500
West 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone	18,000
West 27th-st., 3-story brick	18,000
West 26th-st., 3-story brick	16,000
West 39th-st., 4-story brown-stone, north side	21,000
East 15th-st., 4-story brick	35,000
East 34th-st., 3-story brown-stone	14,000
East 44th-st., 3-story brown-stone	17,000
East 44th-st., 3-story brown-stone	21,000
Madison-av., 4-story brown-stone, complete	60,000
Madison-av., 4-story brown-stone	41,000
Lexington-av., 3-story brown-stone	27,500

WARD & OGDEN,
Broadway, corner of 17th-st., Union-square.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—THE VERY valuable property known as Girard House, situated on the northeasterly corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st., together with No. 125 Chambers-st. adjoining, being 75 feet on West Broadway by about 100 feet on Chambers-st.
This is a rare opportunity for parties wishing to purchase for investment, being well situated for banking, insurance or other business. If not sold, the whole will be leased for a term of years to a desirable tenant, as a hotel or for other purposes.
For further particulars apply to
ALLEN & BROWN, No. 96 Broadway.

FOR SALE—TWO LOTS OF GROUND, EACH 25x99.11; south side 133d-st., 200 feet east of 6th-av. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 8, first floor.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF ABOUT 400 LOTS, IN one body, located in Brooklyn, between Fulton-av. and Broadway. Price $500 per lot. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING,
Nos. 38, 39 and 40 Park-row.
On second, third and fourth stories. They are large, spacious, and splendidly lighted from front and rear. The building is thoroughly fireproof, thereby saving all charges of insurance and hazard incident to fire.
Inquire of GEO. JONES, Times Office.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

HOUSES FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED, TO RENT AND FOR SALE, BY S. W. BENEDICT, NO. 566 6TH-AV.

TO LET—THE ELEGANT VILLA, LATELY the residence of L. S. Watkins, Esq., situated about one mile from Mount Vernon depot, 45 minutes from 27th-st., by the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to JOHN G. FAY, Mount Vernon, N. Y., or JOSEPH D. FAY, No. 7 Nassau-st., New-York.

NO. 30 UNION-PLACE.—TO RENT, TILL May 1, 1869, basement, suitable for a physician; parlor floor (three rooms,) second floor (three rooms,) singly or together, suitable for millinery or fancy goods. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

MEDICAL.

NO MORE MEDICINE.

70,000 CURES OF DYSPEPSIA, PHTHISIS, CONSTIPATION, DIARRHŒA, LIVER AND NERVOUS DISORDERS BY DU BARRY'S DELICIOUS FOOD,

REVALENTA ARABICA,

which saves fifty times its cost in Medicines. Tins, 1 pound, $2 50; 24 pounds, $26.
Also, REVALENTA CHOCOLATE, in half-pound packets, $1 50.
DU BARRY & CO., No. 163 William-st., New-York.
And all Grocers and Chemists in town and country

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope. Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR MARRIED ladies, with or without medicine, by Mme. RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery; over 30 years' practice. Her infallible French Female Pills, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, specially prepared for married ladies, price $5, which never fail, are safe and healthy. Sold only at her office, No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., and at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Caution—All others are counterfeits.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 20 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City-Hall place.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

A LADY'S PHYSICIAN.—DR. GRINDLE, 6 Amity-place, near Amity-st., having 18 years' successful practice, guarantees relief in all female complaints from whatever cause produced, with or without medicine. Elegant rooms for ladies requiring nursing.

A SURE CURE, WITH OR WITHOUT medicine, for ladies in trouble. Doctress ESTELA, No. 144 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Her pills are certain; she never fails. Consultation free.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED BY DR. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; manhood restored; his Elixir recommended before marriage; consultation free.

WORST PRIVATE DISEASES CURED—Manhood restored; Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; ladies' trouble removed certain; circular, first post.

A GREAT LADIES' BENEFACTOR.—Dr. POWERS, 116 Chatham-st.; relief from trouble; powerful, safe medicines, $5; one interview; certain cure.

DR. WEST, NO. 545 BROADWAY, treats all diseases of a private nature, and guarantees a speedy and radical cure in a few days.

DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL restores vigor of youth in one week; gives health and strength to the most debilitated; $5 per bottle. No. 3 Division-st. Book on nervous debility, 60 pages, gratis.

DR. HUNTER CAN CURE WORST cases of certain diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. No. 3 Division-st. Book of sixty pages and advice free.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROPS—THE ONLY thing on earth that will really cure certain diseases without injury to the constitution; all others dry it in the blood. $1 per vial. No. 3 Division-st., since 1834.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—DAVID BAIR and JOSEPH CLARKSON, plaintiffs, against GEORGE D. JACKSON and B. RUSH JACKSON, defendants.—Summons.—For a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above named and to each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 25 Pine-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of fifteen hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-one cents, with interest from the 30th day of November, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Sept. 29, 1868.
CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the City Hall, in said City, Oct. 24, instant.—Dated Oct. 24, 1868. CROSBY, OSTRANDER & JONES, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.
o26-1aw6wM*

SUPREME COURT, KINGS COUNTY.—DANIEL LORD, Jr., vs. WILLIAM BYRNE and —— BYRNE, his wife.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 45 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.
Dated JUNE 5, 1868. ED. COFFIN, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.

Take notice that the above-mentioned complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of Kings County, in the County Court-house in the City of Brooklyn, June 6, 1868. ED. COFFIN, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney.
o13-1aw6wM*

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
DIRECTOR..........MAX MARETZEK
POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.
THIS MONDAY, Nov. 23,
Mozart's Masterwork,
DON GIOVANNI.
With the following great cast:
Donna Anna..........Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Donna Elvira..........Mme. ROTTER
Zerlina..........Mlle. LOUISE DURAND
(Her first appearance.)
Don Octavio..........Signor BRIGNOLI
Don Giovanni..........Signor ORLANDINI
Masetto..........Signor DUBREUL
Commandatore..........Signor BARILI
GIORGIO RONCONI
IN HIS GREAT PART OF LEPORELLO.
Conductor..........MAX MARETZEK
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY,) Nov. 24—FRA DIAVOLO.
WEDNESDAY, LAST NIGHT BUT TWO,
BALLO IN MASCHERA.
THURSDAY, GRAND THANKSGIVING NIGHT,
ROBERT LE DIABLE.
FRIDAY, LAST NIGHT.
SATURDAY, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.
Seats can now be secured at the Academy of Music; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at No. 114 Broadway.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.—GENEVIEVE AT 7¾.
SEATS SECURED ONE WEEK IN ADVANCE.
Sole Lessee and Director..........J. GRAU
SIXTH WEEK OF THE CROWNING SUCCESS AND IRRESISTIBLE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
OFFENBACH'S RENOWNED OPERA BOUFFE,
GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.
Presented EVERY EVENING at 7¾, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1, and EVENING at 7¾, with a splendor of mise en scene and cast never equaled on any stage.
The cast comprises Rose-Bell, Desclauzas, Carrier, Beckers, Genot, Burgoin, Goby, Mussay, Petit, Mlle. Gueretti, Bagard and M. Gabel, who created the role of Pitou the Gen d'Arme, together with the entire strength of the company, numbering 140.
After 9½ o'clock, general admission half price.
Private boxes for Matinee can now be secured.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
Open from 9 A. M. until 10 P. M.
TWO PERFORMANCES IN THE THEATRE DAILY.
The greatest combination of attractions in the world.
Uninterrupted and unprecedented success of the
LYDIA THOMPSON BURLESQUE TROUPE.
Crowded houses. Seats should be secured in advance.

THIS EVENING,
at 7¾ o'clock,
IXION,
the 66th time.
THIS AFTERNOON,
at 2 o'clock,
CINDERELLA,
with its beautiful
SCENERY and
APPOINTMENTS.

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT. To be seen at all hours. The $50,000 COM. FOOTE, and Miss NESTELLE, the smallest matured man and woman in the universe. A host of living human phenomena and new collection of living wild animals, birds, aquaria, &c., united with

THE WONDERS OF WOODS MUSEUM.
Great preparations for the
THANKSGIVING FESTIVITIES.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.
FIFTH SEASON, 1868-1869.
Mr. THOMAS begs to inform his friends and the public generally that he will give, during the coming season, as heretofore,
FIVE SYMPHONY SOIREES,
(GRAND ORCHESTRAL AND CHORAL CONCERTS,)
AT STEINWAY HALL,
the FIRST to take place SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
SUBSCRIPTION TICKETS to the series, including a Reserved Seat..........SIX DOLLARS
SINGLE TICKETS, including reserved seat..........TWO DOLLARS
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED,
AND CIRCULARS CONTAINING FULL PROGRAMMES
Can be had at the following places:
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 109 and 111 East 14th-st.; at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at J. Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway; at Jordens & Marten's, No. 758 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's, No. 547 Broadway; at W. A. Pond's up-town music store, No. 865 Broadway; at S. T. Gordon's, No. 706 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th-st., near Broadway; at J. Bauer & Co.'s, No. 650 Broadway.
Reserved seats can now be secured.

STEINWAY HALL, SUNDAY EVENING.
THEODORE THOMAS..........DIRECTOR
FIRST GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Nov. 29, at 8 o'clock.
Full particulars in future advertisements.

MR. DE CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES AT STEINWAY HALL.
NO. 3 "PLANCHETTE."
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 23.
Reserved seats can be had at Macoy's, No. 114 Broadway; R. C. Root & Anthony's, No. 62 Liberty-st.; J. L. Peters', No. 198 Broadway; Tremaine's, No. 481 Broadway; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Mitchell & Seixas', No. 911 Broadway, and at Steinway Hall. Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

FIREMEN'S BALL.
THE FORTIETH ANNUAL BALL, in aid of the WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND of the (late) NEW-YORK VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 25, 1869.
JAS. F. WARMAN, Prest., No. 148 Pearl-st.
ALONZO SLOTE, Treas., No. 120 Fulton-st.
JOHN J. WESTRAY, Sec., No. 1 North William-st.

MINER & BARKER'S ART GALLERY,
NO. 845 BROADWAY.
The exhibition of J. Van Lerin's
FINE PAINTING OF ESMERALDA
will be closed till TUESDAY MORNING, 24th inst., in order to facilitate the work of the Chromo Lithograph now in process of execution by Messrs. Fabronius, Gurney & Son.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS OF MEDICAL MEN.—The annual meeting of the Society will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, 4th-av., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25, 1868, at 7½ P. M.
J. L. BANKS, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

TWELVE DAYS TO SAN FRANCISCO, VIA UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD AND WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S
FIRST-CLASS PASSENGER COACHES, BETWEEN the Railroad termini.
Passengers and Express matter carried through on mail time.
For further information apply at the General Office of the Company,
NO. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
where through tickets can be purchased.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT—CHANGE OF TIME.
Leave James-slip 8:30 A. M., for Greenport and all way stations except Willow Tree. 10 A. M., Northport passenger train for all stations except Willow Tree. 3 P. M., Express train for River Head, stopping at Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville and all stations east. This train will run through to Greenport on Saturday night. 4 P. M., Northport passenger train and all stations except Willow Tree. 5:30 P. M., Farmingdale passenger train and way stations. This train will run through to North Islip on Saturday nights. Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point 9 A. M. for Glen Cove, Roslyn, Huntington and Northport; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 5:10 P. M. To take effect Oct. 26, 1868.
I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

PEIPHER'S DAILY LINE OF TRANSPORTATION.
Peipher's Daily Line will receive and transport goods and merchandise to Harrisburg and stations beyond, from the depot of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, Pier No. 26 North River. All goods received up to 4 o'clock P. M. will be forwarded the same day. Freight taken at lowest rates and forwarded with dispatch.
Mark goods "Via Peipher Daily Line to Harrisburg, Penn."
J. B. MONTGOMERY, Proprietor Peipher Line.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points West and South.
3:15 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4 P. M.—Way Express, stopping only at Sterling Junction, Turner's, and stations west of Turner's, (except Oxford,) to Newburg, Warwick, Montgomery, Unionville and Port Jervis.
5 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South. By this train sleeping coaches will run through to Cincinnati without change.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train, daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Rutherford Park, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4:15, 6:45 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS.—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 1:45 P. M. for Paterson; 6:30 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 8 P. M. Emigrant and Way Train; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway, and depot, foot of Chambers-st., New-York; also, at Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 23, 1868, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo, Suspension Bridge and Saratoga, without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room cars from New-York to Rochester, connecting with the sleeping-cars for the West, via either North or South Shore Line.
10 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
11:30 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for the West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and the North. Drawing-room car attached to this train through to Saratoga.
3:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with drawing-room car attached, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:30 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:00 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-cars every day, except Saturdays, attached from New-York, through to Ogdensburg without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. Drawing-room cars attached at Albany.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6:20.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 4:20 P. M., arriving at New-York at 12 M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: At 9 A. M., 1, 4:15, 5:15 and 6:30 P. M. And Saturdays only at midnight. The 1 and 4:15 P. M. run through to Monsey.
Nov. 2, 1868. THOS. W. DEMAREST, Supt.

AMUSEMENTS.

PIKE'S OPERA HOUSE.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
BATEMAN'S OPERA BOUFFE.
BARBE-BLEUE.
HOUSES CROWDED EVERY EVENING
to witness
THE MOST SUPERBLY-MOUNTED OPERA BOUFFE
ever produced in Europe or America.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,
Offenbach's masterpiece, BARBE-BLEUE.
MLLE. IRMA—MONS. AUJAC,
in their great creations of Boulotte and Barbe-Bleue.
All the unequaled artists in
THE GREAT ORIGINAL CAST.
MLLE. DE ROSA
AND THE MAGNIFICENT BALLET TROUPE.
SATURDAY, NOV. 28, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND BARBE-BLEUE MATINEE.
THANKSGIVING DAY, NOV. 26,
AT 2 O'CLOCK,
GRAND DUCHESS MATINEE.
MLLE. TOSTEE......as the......GRAND DUCHESS
MATINEE PRICES, (to all parts of the house, excepting boxes,) ONE DOLLAR.
Seats now secured at box office, and Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
H. L. BATEMAN..........Lessee and Director
TUESDAY, NOV. 24,
FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
MLLE. TOSTEE,
AND MR. BATEMAN'S ORIGINAL COMPANY,
IN OFFENBACH'S OPERA BOUFFE, IN 4 ACTS,
LA GRANDE DUCHESSE
DE GEROLSTEIN.
Reserved seats, $1 50. Now for sale at Box Office.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT..........DIRECTOR
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
FOUR MATINEES THANKSGIVING WEEK.
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY
FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
Commencing at 2½, at each of which, as well as EVERY NIGHT, at 8, will be presented the
CHARMING FAIRY SPECTACLE,
produced with new and elegant costumes, &c., entitled
CINDERELLA; } OR, THE
CINDERELLA; } LITTLE
CINDERELLA; } GLASS
CINDERELLA; } SLIPPER,
nightly received by overflowing audiences with every demonstration of
ADMIRATION AND DELIGHT,
and in which the characters are sustained by
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
A TROUPE OF SIXTY LITTLE CHILDREN.
Previous to the spectacle
A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY OF
ELEGANT EQUESTRIANISM
AND ARTISTIC ACROBATIC FEATS,
introducing
THE GREAT MELVILLE,
MLLE. CAROLINE ROLLAND,
MR. ROBERT STICKNEY,
ALL BAREBACK RIDERS
WITHOUT EQUALS IN ANY COUNTRY,
together with all the principal artists of the
INCOMPARABLE NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE,
the whole forming
THE MOST BRILLIANT COMBINATION
OF NOVEL AND STRIKING ATTRACTIONS
ever included in one entertainment.

EUROPEAN CIRCUS,
34TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
POSITIVELY THE LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
ROBINSON,
THE CHAMPION RIDER,
AND HIS SON
CLARENCE.
LA PETITE ELISE,
THE LITTLE GEM OF THE CIRCLE.
THREE CLOWNS,
PARKER, LONG AND WHITTISTER.
The largest troupe of gymnasts and acrobats in the world.
TWO PERFORMANCES
EACH DAY,
2½ AND 8 O'CLOCK.
THANKSGIVING DAY,
THREE GRAND PERFORMANCES,
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND NIGHT.
10½ A. M., 2½ AND 8 P. M.

DONATION VISIT
ON
THANKSGIVING DAY,
AT THE
HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
No. 32 East 30th-st.
Several hundred children from the Industrial Schools under the patronage of the American Female Guardian Society to be present. Exercises in the Chapel at 2 and 7 P. M. Dinner served at 5 o'clock for the children. The Institution open to visitors. Tables to be spread for the sale of useful and fancy articles. Come and see.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
SIGNOR BLITZ, THE ORIGINAL
MAGICIAN AND VENTRILOQUIST.
EVENINGS AT 8. MATINEE WEDNESDAY, AT 2.
GRAND MATINEE THANKSGIVING DAY, AT 2.

DANCING.

DE GARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY.
No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st.
NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Ladies, Wednesdays and Saturdays at..........2 o'clock.
Misses and Masters, Wednesdays & Saturdays 4 o'clock.
Gentlemen, Tuesday and Friday evenings at... 8 o'clock.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING at his residence, No. 681 5th-av., on MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, FRIDAY EVENINGS or SATURDAY MORNINGS for families. On MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS for gentlemen.
ALSO, at the old location, No. 212 5th-av., on MONDAY, THURSDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY AFTERNOONS for families.
Circulars at either academy.

ACADEMY OF DANCING.—MR. TRENOR'S classes are now open, and new classes formed every week, at his beautiful Academy Rooms, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.
Call or send for circular.

DUMAS'S DANCING ACADEMY, NO. 24 West 4th-st.—Classes every day and evening; all dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six in six private lessons.

STEAMBOATS.

BRISTOL LINE.

AT 4 P. M.
THE ONLY FIRST-CLASS LINE
TO
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.
The largest and fastest steamers in the world, having 500 state-rooms.
BRISTOL, Capt. BRAYTON, from Pier No. 40 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS; PROVIDENCE, Capt. SIMMONS, at 4 P. M., TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, connecting at Bristol with the Express train, at 4:30 A. M., arriving in Boston at 6 A. M., in time for all conveyances out of that city.
Freight as low as the lowest, and landed in Boston at 8:30 A. M. M. R. SIMONS, Agent.
JAMES FISK, Jr., Managing Director.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel Steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33 foot of Jay-st., North River, at 4 P. M.
Steamboat Express Train leaves Stonington at 3:30, reaches Providence at 5:15, and Boston at 6:50 A. M., in ample time for all the Eastern trains.
Shortest and most direct and strictly first-class, notwithstanding the false advertisements of other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 2 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK,
President Stonington Steamboat Company.

CHANGE OF HOUR.
On and after TUESDAY, Nov. 10, the New-Haven Transportation Company's steamers will leave Pier No. 26 E. R. daily at 4 P. M., instead of 6, as heretofore. Saturday night at 12 o'clock.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.
BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,
BETWEEN
NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.
Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.
One of the Magnificent Steamboats,
NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,
Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 4 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.
By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M., and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains; or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:45 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 19, 1868. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, 21st, 11 A. M.	Monday, 23d, 11 A. M.
Tuesday, 24th, 1 P. M.	Wednesday, 25th, 1 P. M.
Thursday, 26th, 1:30 P. M.	Friday, 27th, 2 P. M.
Saturday, 28th, 2 P. M.	Monday, 30th, 7:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—STEAMers ST. JOHN and DREW—One of these magnificent steamers leaves Pier No. 41 North River, near foot of Canal-st., every evening, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 o'clock. Passengers desiring the comforts and luxuries of a first-class hotel can have their wishes gratified on these steamers, and arrive in Albany in ample time for railroad trains North and West. Freight taken at reduced rates.

LOW FARE TO ALBANY AND TROY—Only $1 50.—The elegant steamers VANDERBILT and CONNECTICUT leave Pier No. 44, north of Spring-st., at 6 every evening, Saturdays excepted, connecting with rail West and North. Fare on Sunday, $2. Returning, leave Troy at 6 and Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS ACquainted with the retail grocery trade (best class) in this City, and has had experience as a salesman among them. The advertisers, a wholesale house, are desirous of obtaining the services of a first-class salesman to represent them and introduce several special goods of their manufacture and imported goods in the grocery line; also spices, flavoring extracts, &c. Apply by letter, stating experience, age, salary required, &c. Address Box No. 6,600 General Post Office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH ABOUT $20,000, in a cotton commission business, to take the place of one retiring. To one having first-class City references a favorable opportunity is offered. Business secure from ordinary risks, and profitable. Principals only may obtain full particulars by addressing COTTON, Box No. 106 Times Office.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE—AN EXtensive slate quarry in full working order, and producing a first-class article, near Easton, Penn. Price for quarry and 6½ acres of ground, &c., &c., $40,000. Terms easy. Sample on exhibition at office of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., N. Y.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A FACTORY used for manufacturing varnish, and also suitable for other manufacturing purposes. For particulars apply to E. L. & B. F. BURNHAM, No. 640 Hudson-st., corner of 12th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.
"Humptius in muro, sedebat Dumptius alto,
Humptius e muro, Dumptius heu cecidit."
H. D.'S FORTIETH AND FESTIVAL WEEK.
283d to 291st performance of G. L. Fox's Pantomime,
"The" Hit. | HUMPTY DUMPTY. | "The" Hit.
"The" Hit. | | "The" Hit.
The Inimitable American Pantomimist,
Mr. GEORGE L. FOX, as CLOWN.

"A brilliant kaleidoscope of Fairy Marvels and Enchantments, comic tricks, gorgeous scenery, great dancing, bubbling fun."	291 291 291 291 291	"There never was a piece so unexceptionably cheery, bright and innocent as this beautiful production."
MATINEES, Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.	THANKSGIVING GALA MATINEE and NIGHT.	MATINEES Wednesday, Thursday, Saturday.

TWO PERFORMANCES THANKSGIVING DAY.
MATINEE AT 1½ AND NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager.....Mr. LESTER WALLACK
Doors open at 7½. To commence at 8 o'clock.
FIFTH WEEK.
THE SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
THE LANCASHIRE LASS,
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
SYNOPSIS OF SCENERY AND INCIDENTS:
NEAR FERNLEIGH—WOMAN'S HATE—FERNLEIGH FARM—WOMAN'S LOVE—THE STOLEN LETTER. ROBERT REDBURN'S OFFICE—A PARTY BY THE NAME OF JOHNSON. MR. DANVILLE'S DRAWING-ROOM—REPENTANCE—REVENGE. STREET IN LIVERPOOL. THE PIER AT EGREMONT. THE NIGHT BOAT—DESPAIR—ACCUSED OF MURDER. FERNLEIGH FARM—UNEXPECTED RETURN. THE LOCK-UP—ESCAPE—SLIPPERY DICK. AUSTRALIA—THE DARK CLOUD—RETRIBUTION—THE HAPPY HOME AND TRUE-HEARTED LANCASHIRE LASS.
As the great demand for seats to witness this most POWERFUL DRAMA has caused much disappointment to those whose applications are not made in good time, it is respectfully urged that advantage should be taken of the fact that the Box Office is open six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT & PALMER
HOUSES COMPLETELY CROWDED.
MONDAY, NOV. 23, 1868: EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 1,
will be presented,
A NEW SPECTACULAR DRAMA BY DION BOUCICAULT, entitled
AFTER DARK;
OR, LONDON BY NIGHT,
pronounced by the Press and public the
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON.
GREAT CAST, NEW SCENERY, ORIGINAL MUSIC, APPOINTMENTS, EFFECTS, COSTUMES, &c., &c.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY at 1 o'clock.
Seats secured six days in advance.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE.
LAST SIX NIGHTS OF THE FAMOUS DRAMA
UNDER THE GASLIGHT.
SATURDAY, Nov. 28—Farewell "Gaslight" Matinee.
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 25—Benefit of J. K. MORTIMER.
SPECIAL CARD—MONDAY, Nov. 30, Grand Shakespearean revival of "AS YOU LIKE IT," and debut on the dramatic stage of the celebrated English tragedienne, MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS as ROSALIND.
New scenery and perfect cast. Box office open for securing seats on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, at the theatre, and at Beer & Schirmer's.

WORRELL SISTERS' NEW-YORK THEATRE,
NO. 728 BROADWAY.
DEBUT ON THE NEW-YORK STAGE
of the distinguished English Tragic Actress,
MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS,
whose representations of the heroines of Shakespeare and Sheridan, at the Boston Theatre, have given rise to an excitement which has had no parallel in theatrical circles since the days of Fanny Kemble, or the recent furor attending the Dickens Readings.
FOR SIX NIGHTS AND
ONE MATINEE,
commencing on Nov. 30. Mrs Siddons will have the pleasure of inaugurating a Shakespearean revival, to be properly aided by some new and beautiful scenic pictures, and a perfect star cast, including Mr. Charles Kemble Mason, Mr. J. K. Mortimer, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Blanche Grey, T. Hind, Mr. Tom Owens, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, James Dunn, F. A. Gossin, H. Ryner, &c. &c.
MONDAY AND TUESDAY, Nov. 30 and Dec. 1,
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Mrs. Scott-Siddons..........as..........Rosalind
Mr. Chas. Kemble Mason....as..........Jacques
Mr. J. K. Mortimer..........as..........Orlando
Mr. W. Davidge..........as..........Touchstone
Miss Blanche Grey..........as..........Celia
WEDNESDAY, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,
ROMEO AND JULIET.
Mrs. Scott-Siddons..........as..........Juliet
Mr. J. K. Mortimer..........as..........Romeo
THURSDAY, (only time.)
SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Mrs. Scott-Siddons..........as..........Lady Teazle
GRAND MATINEE ON SATURDAY OF
AS YOU LIKE IT.
Box Book open for this entire series of performances on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at Beer & Schirmer's, and at the New-York Theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE. Admission 50 cents.
THE GREAT EVENT OF THE SEASON.
Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS
WILL INAUGURATE THEIR ANNUAL CARNIVAL OF FUN,
THIS EVENING and a MATINEE
THANKSGIVING DAY AND SATURDAY.
THE FAIRY CIRCLE.
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
Mr. and Mrs. WILLIAMS IN 14 CHARACTERS, and INNUMERABLE SONGS and DANCES.
WILLIAMS MATINEE, THANKSGIVING DAY at 1½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Now ready, Joseph Foster's New Sensation Drama of NED SCARLET, THE TERROR OF LONDON. New scenery, 36 tableaux. THURSDAY, Thanksgiving Day, 2 Grand Performances.
MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.
14th-st., adjoining the Academy of Music
14th-st. A A 14th-st.
14th-st. L L 14th-st.
14th-st. U Crowded houses. U 14th-st.
14th-st. B B 14th-st.
14th-st. M Unabated success. M 14th-st.
14th-st. A A 14th-st.
14th-st. N Les Miserables, Old Times Rocks, N 14th-st.
M M
O Taming a Butterfly, Capt. Jinks, O
S S
Eugene, Unsworth, Seymour, Horn,
S S
O Dan Bryant, Dan Bryant, O
M M
14th-st. N MATINEE, SATURDAY, N 14th-st.
14th-st. A A 14th-st.
14th-st. M November the 28th, at M 14th-st.
14th-st. B B 14th-st.
14th-st. U 2 o'clock. U 14th-st.
14th-st. L L 14th-st.
14th-st. A A 14th-st.
BRYANT'S, SOMNAMBULA, SOMNAMBULA,
BRYANT'S.
MATINEE on THANKSGIVING DAY, at 2 o'clock.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
NO. 585 BROADWAY.
GLORIOUS SUCCESS, RECEIVED WITH SCREAMS OF DELIGHT.
BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD AND BACKUS,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
When they will produce an original Opera Bouffe, entitled
BARBER BROWN; OR, THE PACIFIC SLOPER,
And produced in a style of splendor never yet equaled on the minstrel stage.

FUN!
GREAT FUN FOR OLD AND YOUNG,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
THANKSGIVING WEEK.
Admission..........25 cents
Children under 10 years, 15 cts.; reserved seats 50 cts.; children under 10 years to reserved seats 25 cts.

ALL NEW-YORK WILL GO TO SEE
GEN. TOM THUMB AND SUITE,
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
Nov. 23, 24, 25, 26, 27 and 28.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
The Second Winter Exhibition, including the collections of the works of the late Academicians, C. L. ELLIOTT, E. LEUTZE and S. A. MOUNT, will open TUESDAY, Nov. 24. T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

BIERSTADT'S
NEW PICTURE,
"VESUVIUS,"
Now on exhibition at
PUTNAM'S ART GALLERY,
No. 661 Broadway,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING.

NOON-DAY LECTURE, EVERY DAY, ON Phrenology, Physiology and Physiognomy, in Museum, No. 389 Broadway. Subjects: Our Social Relations; Comparative Phrenology; Natural Language of the Organs; Objections to Phrenology Considered; Religious Peculiarities Explained. Admittance 25 cents, or six tickets for $1.

MUSICAL.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE
is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservatory of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

ELEGANT PARLOR ORGANS.—THE SUBscribers offer for sale two superior quality parlor organs, in black walnut cases, Gothic style, with gilt pipes in front. One has two sets of keys, and pedal pipes down to CCC, 16 feet tone, and contains 18 registers, with the usual couplers, swell, &c. The other has one set of keys, and pedal pipes to CCC, 16 feet, ten registers, couplers, swell, &c.
Both of these instruments were built to order, and are finished in the very best manner.
Apply to
HALL, LABAGH & CO.,
Organ Builders,
Nos. 3, 5 and 7 Bedford-st.,
New-York.

AS PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, J. JENNYS & SON, No. 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., are in advance of all their competitors. Their instruments, for power, purity and sweetness of tone, elegance of finish, and great durability, are unrivaled. Every instrument has the patent Agraffe treble, and is warranted six years.

ALL THOSE WHO ARE IN SEARCH of a new or second-hand piano have now a good opportunity of buying cheap for cash, by installments or rent applied on the purchase, an excellent 7-octave, carved legs and moldings for only $300; two capital 7-octave cottage pianos, $225, $250; all by best makers; also, several at much lower prices. JAS. BRAINARD, No. 219 East 23d-st., between 3d and 2d avs.

AN EASY WAY OF PROCURING WHAT YOU WANT.—HORACE WATERS & CO., No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of a few new and second-hand pianos, melodeons and organs of five first-class makers, and take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. Fifty new and second-hand instruments for rent, and rent applied if purchased, or for sale at bargains for cash.

WM. A. POND & CO., NOS. 547 AND 865 Broadway, have new and second-hand pianos, organs and melodeons of first-class makers for sale, on installments, or to rent, and the rent applied if purchased.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF WINDING UP our present business, we will dispose of our stock of pianos at very reduced prices.
A. H. GALE & CO., No. 107 East 12th-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND Grand, Square and Upright Pianos at bargains, for cash; also to let and sold on installments.
L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

MELODEONS, PARLOR, CHURCH AND cabinet organs at reduced prices for cash, during this week, at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

OUR CIVIL SERVICE.

Defects in the Organization and Discipline of Railroad and Steamboat Employes, and Police Forces.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Fulton Ferry tragedy has another moral besides those you have already urged, which it seems to me is not less important because it is directly applicable to nine-tenths of the disasters which happen on the railroads and rivers and lakes of this country. The primary and real, though remote, cause of that accident is the cause of the vast majority of our railroad and steamboat disasters.

The American people are justly accused of a criminal disregard of human life. More lives are annually sacrificed in this country, on railroads and steamboats, than in all Europe. Assassinations are far more frequent in our cities than in the capitals of Europe. Yet the population of Europe is several times greater; the morals of its people are not better than our own, and its criminal records show that petty crime is more frequent there than with us. SAMUEL SMILES, in his new edition of the *Lives of the Stephensons* calculates that more persons (19) were struck by lightning in England in the year 1866 than were killed on railways, the latter number being fifteen. The chances of hanging for crime in England are thirty times as favorable—if one can look at it in that way—as of perishing by railway accidents. Each individual of the 313,699,268 who traveled by rail in England in 1866 had the remote chance of being killed by accident in just fifty thousand years of constant travel on the same roads. Had the traveler varied the scene and come to America, we could have promised him an end to his trip in considerably less time than that—how soon, it would be curious to know; but as we have no Government supervision of railroads, no bureau of statistics of travel, it is impossible to tell. With about the same population, nearly three times as many miles of rail, but only about the same passenger traffic as England, our loss of life is fully an hundred times greater. The same terrible excess of murder prevails in this country, as criminal statistics will show.

The reason is a very simple one. We have no preventive forces in this country as they have in Europe and England. Almost every civil service of our National, State and Municipal Governments, is organized on the idea of remedying and repairing instead of preventing disasters, of rescuing life instead of avoiding accidents, and of punishing criminals instead of preventing crime. You called editorial attention lately to the organization of a special detective system by the Collector of Customs. This step in the true direction is only a few years old, is still very incomplete, and is the only part of our civil service organized with a view to deter as well as detect criminals. In 1866 that service saved directly over $1,200,000 to the Government, and indirectly a still larger amount by deterring smugglers. The Metropolitan Police of New-York is the only respectable Police organization in the United States—the policemen of Boston, Philadelphia and New-Orleans are rabble beside those of this City; but ours is chiefly effective in this wrong direction. Our Police certainly pursue criminals with vigor, but they do not patrol the City effectively enough to deter criminals and prevent crime. They do not, in fact, properly constitute a preventive force, like the Police of Paris or St. Petersburg, very arbitrary but certainly very effective organizations. Compared with the London force ours is very inadequate and defective. London, with a population about twice as great as the Metropolitan District of New-York, has five times as many policemen, 600 of whom are mounted patrols, whereas we have none; Paris has eight times, and St. Petersburg seven times as many as New-York, and all organized more to prevent than to detect crime.

Particularly may this lack of proper organization and absence of discipline be urged against the great corporations of this country having control of transportation and travel. Take, for example, any of the great railroad companies of the country—not excepting the best managed and wealthiest ones, under the supervision of Commodore VANDERBILT. There is an army of not less than 150,000 men employed on the various railroads of this country. These men are engaged at a moment's notice, and discharged without warning. Often they are men without previous experience or instruction, and on their first day of apprenticeship are put in charge of the lives of hundreds of passengers. They are without uniform or other insignia of office; they have no visible authority for enforcing the rules of the companies, and are compelled to trust for compliance with them to the good nature of the passenger or their own physical strength. They are not even numbered in such a way that a passenger can hold them responsible for their conduct, which is often reprehensible enough, and there is no defence against their insolence. These would be minor considerations, compared with the fact that in cases of emergency there is no combined action on the part of employes to prevent casualties, were it not that the great disasters are the natural consequence of the lesser evils. The discipline which teaches respect for the patrons of the road, prevents passengers from occupying forbidden positions, and prohibits employes from temporarily absenting themselves from their proper places on the trains and road, is necessary—absolutely necessary—to the effective conduct of the road, prompt action of the employes and safety of the passengers. Discipline, which is the effectiveness of an army, is the safety of the traveler. But our railroads have no organization, no discipline; and the consequence is the great number of accidents. The Government takes no cognizance of these corporations; roads are never inspected; only the taxes are looked after by the authorities.

The English organization is very perfect, and the security from danger is due to that completeness of detail. There are regular grades of the service, and men are regularly advanced from one to the other as they are in our army. In 1865 this railroad force was organized as follows, the lowest grade being first enumerated:

Corps.	Men.
Construction	53,923
Maintenance	81,284
Artificers	40,167
Porters	25,381
Guards and Brakesmen	5,799
Firemen	5,266
Drivers	5,171
Total	216,991

The Construction Corps are merely common laborers building new roads; the Maintenance Corps are better skilled yet common laborers who are always repairing the completed lines and keeping them in running order; the artificers are machinists who keep the rolling stock in repair; the porters are our depot agents and laborers; the guards are our conductors; the brakesmen are called the same with us, as are also the firemen and engine-drivers, or engineers. These men—particularly those who work the roads—are, as SMILES says, "the picked men of the country, and every railway station may be regarded as a practical school of industry."

There is the same lack of discipline on our river steamers and important ferries. The men are engaged in the same loose way; have no uniform; are independent of immediate control; careless and impertinent; and have no stated places on the boats. The companies have no school for the instruction of the men in their duties, except the overcrowded boats plying the crowded streams. Even pilots, it appears by the developments of the late accident, are instructed, through a course of several years, at the risk of the passengers. All this is very criminal and ought to be punished, or, better still, prevented. It is strange that a regard for their valuable property, if not for human life, does not lead these companies to remedy this defect. A wiser policy in this regard guides the steamship companies of this port. I took a trip lately, in the *City of New-York*, across the Sound to New-London. As the boat left the dock Capt. JEWETT and two pilots took their stand in the pilot-house; two "lookouts" ordered the passengers aft from the immediate front of the boat, and then took their stand there. These five persons remained at their posts, speaking to no one nor to each other, nor allowing any one to speak to them, until the steamer had rounded the Battery, passed through Hell Gate, and was well out into the Sound. This, I am told, is done regularly every trip. The effect is not only to give the passenger confidence, but it establishes a *morale* among them which would go far to prevent a panic in case of accident. Old and experienced seamen, like Capt. JEWETT, making one trip a day, and having the right of way of all ferry-boats, find it necessary to be thus strict and careful, while our ferries, making a hundred trips a day, running all night, having to give the right of way to every style of craft, have no "lookouts," and not even a Captain! The great wonder is, how they meet with so few accidents.

How to enforce a proper discipline upon the chartered corporations is difficult to say. Legislatures continue, as the agents of the people, to give away valuable privileges without exacting any protection for the public; and they will probably continue to do so as long as the public are indifferent to their danger. The Legislatures will continue to license men without character and issue valuable grants to corporations without souls just so long as public opinion does not restrain them.

WILLIAM F. G. SHANKS.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

The True Basis of National Prosperity—Sermon by Rev. Frederick Brown at the Forsyth-street M. E. Church.

Yesterday morning a large audience gathered in the Forsyth-street M. E. Church, to listen to a sermon on "The True Basis of National Prosperity," delivered by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK BROWN.

The speaker selected as his text the maxim from the book of Proverbs, "Righteousness exalteth a nation," and then discoursed substantially as follows:

Perhaps no sentiment has more effectually cursed the world than this: "That the greatness of a nation consists in its military power." It legitimately springs from the darkened intellect and corrupted heart of fallen man. Another class suppose true national greatness to consist in wealth; but wealth is too unstable to form the basis of true national greatness. It leads to corruption, and corruption is the high road to national ruin. Others have defined national greatness to be "acknowledged superiority in the liberal arts and sciences." But we have only to turn our eyes upon the contentious fields of Attica to see the error of such a definition. The model Republic of Greece banished ARISTIDES for his integrity, and poisoned SOCRATES for his piety. A mobocracy ruled the most intelligent Republic in the world. Few men can speak more intelligently on this subject than the wise monarch who wrote the words of the text. What, then, is his testimony? that fleets, and armies, and wealth, and learning are the bulwarks of a nation? No; but in a sentence worthy of being jeweled in every crown that adorns a monarch's brow, worthy of an illuminated page on the history of every nation, he declares that "Righteousness exalteth a nation." Righteousness is right action, proceeding from right principle. Every right action must harmonize with the Bible. The law of right, written by the finger of God upon the human mind, has been defaced. A few columns of the magnificent moral temple remain, as if to remind us that we have not lost all our "original brightness," but they stand amid surrounding desolation, as if weeping over the glory and beauty of the past. We need a plainer and more perfect revelation. The great problems of humanity can only be solved under the light of the Bible. God has swung it out as a lamp from His throne, to shed its rays upon the nations. Wherever its principles have been disregarded, permanent national prosperity has been impossible. The book of nature and of revelation are in perfect harmony. Nature is God's book, written before man lapsed from his allegiance. Revelation is a later edition, revised and improved, with the chapter of redemption added. Hence the value of the Bible as a great political safeguard. It is a mistaken policy in any nation to forbid or lessen the circulation of the Scriptures. More than once have venial politicians and superstitious bigots attempted to weaken this element of the prosperity of our own land. In our midst schools are rising up to draw off the children from our public institutions, and why? Because we read the Bible and teach religious liberty. We acknowledge no dominant priesthood; we want no cringing, servile population; we want that the children of foreigners should grow up into manly and erect citizens, breathing the free air of a free country, with an open Bible, and a well-developed reason. The sectarian schools established, and what then? We shall then be asked to endow them. Already a scheme is on foot to ask from the Legislature a permanent participation in the public funds, and what then? We shall have sectarian day schools supported by the State, irresponsible but to the bigoted dignitaries of a foreign hierarchy. Emboldened by special grants, they will soon ask for permanent endowment, and many of the men that you have helped to the Legislature would vote it to-morrow. Are we prepared to repeat the blind policy of the fossil nations of Europe? What has reduced Spain to her present abject condition? Her hatred of the Bible. She waded through blood to extract the gold of Peru, and she waded through blood to reject the richer gold of God's Word. A darker pall rests on the fair City of Rome and the temporal domain of the Pope. Her skies are as clear as ever; her classic streams sing as of yore, but she is dethroned, dismantled, enslaved. The great Popish incubus rests upon her breaking heart. She is held in bands of iron. Like as Canaan was cursed, so is she cursed. She is emphatically a "servant of servants." A miserable peasantry till her lands, a lazy population crowd her streets and a besotted priesthood hang about her temples. Mercenary soldiers, clothed and fed by the taxes of oppression, massacre her citizens, while the great scarlet beast triumphs over her moral, political, physical, social and religious desolation. It is but necessary to say that she is the rallying point of bigotry and intolerance, the first in her hatred to an open Bible. Permit me to ask what is the basis of American prosperity and intelligence? The righteous principles of a free Bible. A weak and persecuted band, strong in nothing but faith, with tearful eyes and breaking hearts, bade farewell to their homes of comfort, and embarked their little all upon the unsafe planks of a dilapidated vessel. After long tossing, the bleak and rocky shores of New-England gave them a rugged welcome. What did they seek in the wildernesses of a strange world? "Freedom to worship God." And now look around, what hath God wrought? Beautiful villages dot the landscape, where the smoke of the solitary wigwam curled about the branches of the forest trees, and disappeared in the expanse above. The flag of the model Republic waves over every sea, respected and loved. Her broad lands are washed by the great waters, while a thousand rivers and streams, rushing in every direction, make universal melody. To what are we indebted for these marvelous changes, if not to the righteous principles of a Bible-loving ancestry. Of the future, it becomes us to speak with caution. One thing we know, a great nation can never afford to be unvigilant. Every rebel did not die in the late rebellion. Every traitor is not converted by the election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidential chair. Let us not forget that when we threw out the flag of righteousness alongside the "Stars and Stripes," and not till then, we conquered. To-day no sounds of war terrify the public ear; the torn and blood-stained banners of our noble army are furled; the monster, secession, is crushed; our brave men have returned to the hearts that love them, many of them scarred and crippled for life. Many an old blue coat is laid away, or hung behind the door as a precious memento. But is our work accomplished? What! How lately, names we have learned to hate for their treasonous and cruel associations, have fallen ominously upon our ears! I will not speak them here. Men whose hands are red with a nation's blood, whose "damning stains will not out," have been cheered and *fêted* in our midst. O! what a glad burst of praise should ascend from our hearts this morning, that the counsels of traitors, like those of "devils damned," have come to naught, and that GRANT, the spontaneous choice of the loyal heart of the nation, has triumphed once again. Now we shall have peace. But with national peace our happiness may be sapped by social evils. There is scarcely less danger from intemperance than from treason. The rum power is fearful—in this City almost overwhelming. It appoints our officers, makes our laws, lays our taxes, spends our money, despises our Sabbath, and gives us the worst City Government in Christendom. Yet Christian men vote for these men, knowing that they will sustain the rum power and the train of evils under which we groan! Shall this continue? Shall Christian men practically oppose temperance and the Sabbath and the Bible? If they do let them not whine as the City goes down into crime and superstition. We must cling to our Bibles and the principles of right government. Equal laws must grace our statute books; we must pay the debt of gratitude to our deliverers, black or white; we must cleanse the filthy cesspool of unholy politics; we must have God-fearing, righteousness-loving men to represent us in our National, State and City Councils; we must encourage sobriety and religion, and crush out vice, we must be a holy people as well as a free and powerful people, and the sun of the Divine favor will never set on the American Republic until that God who "loves righteousness and hates iniquity" shall come in sovereign pomp to sway a pure and peaceful sceptre over the nations. In conclusion, I will say that not military power, not wealth, not literature, not monarchy, not republicanism, but righteousness is the true basis of national prosperity, or, in the words of the wise Judean King and philosopher, "Righteousness exalteth a nation."

Failure of Protestantism—Sermon by Rev. Dr. Ewer.

Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., delivered an exhaustive discourse last evening in Christ's Church, Fifth-avenue, corner Thirty-fifth-street, a continuation of his addresses on the "Failure of Protestantism." Referring to the late Convention of Protestant Episcopal Clergymen in this City he said:

During the week a National Christian Convention of Protestant divines and laymen assembled in this City and were in session several days. Some of their proceedings are of interest to us in this connection. In noticing their proceedings I will not recapitulate the charges that have been made against Protestantism. I trust to your memories. But with regard to those charges it seems that, whatever may have been urged as a rebutter, Protestants themselves have already been arousing to their sad truth. For what was this Convention for? It was to discuss ways and means for the cure of evils. What were some of those evils? The Convention presented the melancholy spectacle of a body of people guilty of a mistake, awakening to the results of that mistake, but utterly oblivious that those results were directly traceable to fundamental errors inherent in the system to which they still adhere. Let us see what their circular letter convening the body says. I will not read it all, only extracts. The object of the Convention was, it seems, to consider, among other things, "the indifference of the multitudes to the claims of the Gospel;" "the organized forms of attack on the authority of God's word;" "the inroads of an infidel philosophy reared upon the foundation of universal skepticism." And the circular goes on to say that the utmost energy is demanded, "lest the high vantage-ground God has so graciously given his people in this country, be stolen from them." Well, there it is. What more, pray, can we ask? Whether with any reference to us or not makes no difference, the truth of the main charges, every one of them, is admitted in an official document of the Protestant body. And several hundred of the leaders convene to see what can be done about it. Notwithstanding all that has been said against us, here is the ugly fact that Protestants are alarmed; that they are arousing to the fact that they have lost their hold both upon the intellect and upon the masses of the day; they feel that both are slipping away from them, and that peculiar vigilance is demanded on their part lest they utterly lose the vantage ground they once had entirely. Indeed, beloved, it is a very noteworthy fact that both Rome and Protestantism have lost the men of the day. Their adherents are mostly women. There must be an intellectual feebleness about both systems. And there is another very noteworthy fact, that wherever true Catholicity has been brought out it gains more men than women. I do not say that women are not susceptible to it. In the end there is no doubt that the masculine and the feminine elements of its adherents will be equalized. But at present more men surrender to it than women. The fact is, there are thousands of men left outside the walls of any faith, who cannot accept Protestantism which they have shaken off—who will not surrender their proper freedom of thought to Rome, and who are craving for a faith of some kind—for a Christianity with reality, robustness and common sense in it.

Dr. EWER then proceeded to review the several points under discussion before the Convention, and the manner in which they were disposed of. This he did with a view of showing that those proceedings were, in themselves, startling evidences of that failure of Protestantism which had called for this discussion and these proceedings.

The Idols of New-York—A Sermon by Rev. Day K. Lee.

Last evening Rev. DAY K. LEE, of the Bleecker-street Universalist Church, delivered a sermon on the text from Jeremiah, "For they are mad upon their idols." He said that he had often thought what would be the opinion of anti-quarians in regard to ourselves, if New-York should be overwhelmed by sudden destruction, as was the case with Pompeii 1,800 years ago, and the City should then be rediscovered. What would they think of our churches our theatres, our books, our newspapers, our illustrated magazines, our fashion-plates, the placards on our walls illustrating scenes of murder and seduction? What if Wooster and Mercer and Water streets should be unearthed? Suppose, first of all, they came upon a Water-street dance-house and dog-pit, what degree of civilization would they, or could they, accord to us? His audience, he said, would recollect that eighteen hundred years ago the wealthy, fashionable and fast city of Pompeii was overwhelmed by the sudden bursting forth of the lava from Mount Vesuvius. Many of its temples, theatres, private houses, pictures, frescos, manuscripts, articles of wearing apparel, mirrors, furs, jewelry, lamps and a few portions of edibles had been preserved. The paintings and inscriptions on its walls were as fresh to-day as they were 1800 years ago, when destruction came on the city so swiftly that the sentinel was unable to escape from his post, and the merchant died with his gold beside him. From the records thus preserved we might judge what kind of people had inhabited Pompeii. The records of their pride, their avarice, their cruelty, their luxury and lust were there. Not many records of their good deeds existed, although doubtless there were good and pious Christian men and women in Pompeii then, as there are in New-York now. Supposing the great City we now lived in should share the fate of Pompeii, and eighteen hundred years hence be rediscovered. How would it compare with Pompeii? Would our amusements seem to have been more fine than theirs? What would be thought of our newspapers and books? What of the justness of our Judiciary, of the purity of the ballot-box and the poetry of our elections? What of Wall-street, and the bulls and bears who were baited there? What of Broadway, with its noble business houses above, and its gas-lit hells below? And then, supposing that a trunk of "one of the Spratt family" should be discovered full of fashionable clothing, to what age or people would they consider we belonged? Would they not be justified in classing us among the Choctaws, or Aztecs, or Patagonians? After indulging at some length in these speculations, the reverend gentleman said it was time that we turned from our idols, from our love of money, of fashion and pleasure; that we leaned to control our desires, to use simpler apparel, and to leave the painted pleasures after which we now ran, and to return to purer and simpler means of enjoyment. Although, said the preacher, no actual Vesuvius is threatening us, yet there are signs and warnings that the financial volcano that was let loose in 1836 and 1837, and again in 1854 and 1857, may once more overwhelm us; and there is the volcano of God's wrath, which is ever near us, and may in a moment hurl us into eternity.

Methodist Missionary Appropriations.

The Board of Managers of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church met recently in this City to make the appropriations of money required to carry on the extensive mission work of the Church, at home and abroad, during the year 1869. The whole sum appropriated is $850,000. Of this sum, the missions in foreign lands require $275,866; the labors among foreign-born people in our own country are carried on at an expense of $52,150; missions among the Indians cost $5,800; for mission work in the different States $297,250 were appropriated, and for the Territories $14,000. A little further detail will show the extent and nature of the missionary enterprise of this denomination of Christians. Missions in Africa cost $12,825; in South America $15,069; in China $56,880; in Germany and Switzerland $41,250; in Scandinavia $31,553; in India $86,053; in Bulgaria $11,235; in Spain, Italy, Cuba, and Mexico a mission enterprise is to be begun, and for each of these countries $5,000 have been appropriated. A mission station in New-Grenada has $1,000 provided for it. Here at home the Methodists support missionary laborers among the Chinese at a cost of $7,500; among the Germans at an expense of $33,600; among the Scandinavians at a cost of $10,900. Their missionaries labor among the Indians in New-York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Kansas. Among home missions, the largest appropriations are for the work in Southern States and cities. Thus Alabama and Georgia have an appropriation of $12,000 each; South Carolina, $15,000; Tennessee, $23,000; Kentucky, $10,000; Louisiana, $9,000; Mississippi, $9,000; Missouri, $7,000; North Carolina, $10,000; Texas, $9,000; Virginia, $15,000. St. Louis has an appropriation of $17,000. It is a curious example of the loss inflicted upon the country by our depreciated currency, even in its charitable work, that the Board was obliged to appropriate over $75,000 for loss by exchange, the missionary enterprises in foreign lands having, of course, to be supported with gold.

Sunday School Unions.

A meeting of the American and New-York Sunday School Unions took place last night at the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, corner Twenty-second-street. Interspersed with the prayers and hymns of the services were addresses by Rev. Dr. CROSBY, the pastor, Rev. WM. P. PAXSON, of Missouri, and Rev. Dr. S. H. TYNG.

Rev. Dr. CROSBY said that Sunday Schools were once looked upon as an unwarrantable interference with the services of the Church of Christ; but they have fully vindicated the wisdom of their establishment. They were at first intended for the children of the poor, but are now for all children, and are regarded as the best means of instructing them in the Word of God. They are at present no longer confined to children, but adults freely benefit by their instruction. There is no better way of counteracting the depressing influence of a dyspeptic church than for that church to go to work, and the Sunday School is the best field for its labor. The Bible, the speaker said, is the great light which shines in these schools. No instruction for eternal life is of any avail except from its pages. It alone renders men wise unto salvation. All methods to attract the attention of children should be made subordinate to the knowledge of the Word of God. A Sunday School is part of a church, and the pastor is, consequently, its superintendent. If he does not watch its progress, he is not fit to be a pastor. The church is now growing to an extent never known before. It is a proof of the approach of the millenial age that churches increase, and that the members are largely engaged in their labors. In closing his remarks, Dr. CROSBY introduced Rev. WM. P. PAXSON, of Missouri, the name of whose father, he said, was a household word among all interested in Sunday Schools.

Mr. PAXSON discussed the condition of Sunday Schools in Missouri and Arkansas. For many years, he said, missionaries had traveled over them and left a broad belt of light in the shape of schools and churches. Much, however, remained to be done. There were 476,000 children in Missouri alone. Of these, only 76,000 were in Sunday Schools attached to churches, and 30,000 in Union or undenominational Sunday Schools, leaving a balance of 370,000 without spiritual guidance. The number is constantly increasing by immigration, and of these, the mass have infidel or superstitious German parents. The latter permit their attendance on account of the institutions being schools. They are attracted by the word school. If they were asked to send their children simply to a church, they would indignantly refuse. There are one thousand Union Sunday Schools in Missouri, and they do much toward fraternizing the lately conflicting elements of society. In one school a former Confederate General is the superintendent, and a late Union Colonel is assistant superintendent. The adult scholars have fought upon both sides, but now sing hymns and read Scripture from the same books.

Rev. Dr. TYNG said that the union principle was that of enforcing Bible instruction. He attacked the frequent hollowness of church forms, and said that when he asked for an oyster they often gave him but the shell. He alluded to the great increase of poverty and degradation on the eastern side of the City, which was now surging against the doors of his church, near the Second-avenue, and flinging its spray in his face. He eulogized highly the Sunday School of Mr. RALPH WELLS, which gathered in the children of that neighborhood. The speaker said that for forty-eight years he had been interested in Sunday Schools, and still mingled among them, feeling that the presence of the young rejuvinated his spirit. Its effect recalled an assertion he once heard from an old man, that he liked to kiss children, for their young breath was healthy and renewed his life. In alluding to mission churches, he said that their attendants were in large part composed of persons who were formerly ragged and shiftless, but who, through their influence, had been prosperous, and were now well dressed.

A collection was taken up at the close. The information was given upon a circular in the pews, that $700 supported a missionary for a year, $20 would establish a school, and $16 would give a library of 100 volumes. It ended with the proverb that "The liberal soul shall be made fat."

Frederick Schleiermacher.

Quite a large and intelligent audience assembled last evening in the Church of the Messiah, (Dr. OSGOOD'S,) Thirty-fourth-street and Fourth-avenue, the object being, as stated in the invitation issued, to celebrate in a religious form the centennial of the birth of FREDERICK SCHLEIERMACHER, the "philosopher, moralist and theologian, who has led the mind of Europe, in the nineteenth century, in its effort to unite faith with freedom, positive Christianity with generous culture, and who, notwithstanding some of his defects and mistakes, is to be regarded, by thoughtful and devout men, as having an important mission in constructing the Church of America on the only foundation, which is the Christ of God, and in the spirit of generous and godly humanity." After the usual preliminary services, prayer was offered by Dr. BELLOWS, in which he offered fervent thanks that, "day by day the barriers were being broken down which so long have separated Christians in communing with their Creator and God; and also that a long century ago there was born to the Christian world him, the fruits of whose patient thought and tender believing heart the Church of Christ this day enjoys, and which have been handed down from the parents to the children, and from the children borne to us by the weary exile in the New World, thus uniting in the bonds of religion and moral elevation and purity the worshipers in both hemispheres." Dr. OSGOOD then preached an eloquent sermon from the text, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God."

The learned divine commenced by remarking that in an age when we are almost startled by the discoveries in science, the improvements in art, the upheavings of nature and empires, we may appropriately inquire what is being done in the empire of Christianity? Notwithstanding a City editor has flippantly remarked that no one knew anything about him whose birthday we celebrate, yet none familiar with theological writings could be ignorant of its great master, FREDERICK SCHLEIERMACHER. He was born in Breslau, the capital of Silicia, Nov. 21, 1768. Much of his youth was spent among the Moravian Christians, and from whom he derived impressions which pervaded his future life. He never could believe that Jesus was the Almighty God, nor that God did literally die, or that he would punish his creatures eternally. At 19 he entered the University; and after his course and three years' experience as a tutor, he took holy orders, and soon advanced from theism to positive Christianity. His first book was a glowing appeal for a pure morality, which had little in it which PLATO could not fully indorse. A Russian Count dated his new birth from the reading of this book, and many Jews sought to enter the Church without acknowledging the divinity of Christ. The Doctor here condemned the moral defect of character which he exhibited in seeking to induce a woman to obtain a divorce from her husband in order that she might marry him, but of which he after repented, and reproached himself, and continued in a lengthy analysis of the theologians' gradual growth from Theism to Christian faith, from faith to vital experience, and the diffusion of that experience through all the conduct of life; then traced the conduct of SCHLEIERMACHER during the invasion of NAPOLEON, who entered Germany with no love for ideas, and ideas having little love for him; but the little scholar with the New Testament arrayed an artillery of intellect against him more powerful and effective than the serried hosts of the conqueror; his volunteering in the army, calling his comrades to stack arms at the church door, preaching to them and administering the sacrament in anticipation of death, and drew a comparison between him as the German Calvanist, drinking beer with the students, and giving as a toast, "The general arming of the nation," and Dr. EDWARDS, the Calvanist of New-England, in whose presence his children feared to sit. He concluded by saying that he was the founder of modern theology, liberal and rational, never assailing any, the foundation of whose faith was love for Christ. His principles and writings largely and generally influences every theologian of Germany, and is of weighty significance to this age and country. Though separated by years his principles were almost identical with those of CHANNING, the great leader of Unitarianism. Both small in stature, they may be regarded as the little leaven which is destined to leaven the whole lump, and unite the divergent creeds in the Church of Faith and Freedom.

New Congregational Church at Parkville, Long Island.

The new Congregational Church at Parkville, Long Island, was duly dedicated with plain but fitting and solemn ceremony yesterday afternoon. This church is under the pastoral charge of Rev. HENRY BELDEN, an indefatigable and persistent Gospel-worker. The edifice is of wood, the interior walls being plastered. It measures thirty-five feet in width by seventy-five feet in depth, with well-proportioned height of roof. It cost $13,600, which sum is paid, all but $4,700. The land on and around the building was donated by the Ditmas family, of Flatbush. The edifice is built with a peaked roof and is handsomely slated. The interior is neatly seated and is otherwise well arranged. The organ is small but possesses a beautiful tone, and is the gift of Mr. BELDEN, son of the pastor. There is a choir composed of ladies and gentlemen who indicate excellent taste in their performances. There are sittings for 350 persons. In the basement is ample room for school purposes. There is a small belfry which, as yet, has no bell. All the arrangements inside and outside are most unique, and for a rural house of worship it is exceedingly artistic and elegant. Rev. Mr. BELDEN is well known as having been connected with the Brooklyn City Mission for many years, and the Parkville Church have done well to select him as their pastor. The interesting exercises yesterday afternoon on the occasion of dedicating the edifice to the worship of Almighty God were participated in by Rev. Bishop FALKNER, Rev. Mr. JAMES, Rev. Mr. BELDEN, and Rev. H. M. STORRS, D. D., of the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, who preached the sermon. Rev. Dr. STORRS took for his text:

"And Gideon said unto God, if Thou wilt save Israel by mine hand, as Thou hast said, behold I will put a fleece of wool in the floor; and if the dew be in the fleece only, and it be dry upon all the earth beside, then shall I know that Thou wilt save Israel by mine hand, as Thou hast said. And it was so; for he rose up early on the morrow, and thrust the fleece together, and wringed the dew out of the fleece, a bowl full of water."—Judges vi., 36, 37, 38.

The preacher argued from this basis that God's promises were sure. He had never failed to reveal His presence to His people according to His promise. Jesus Christ was to us the revelation of God's holy will—was the grand fulfillment of an olden promise—a fulfillment that had made glad the hearts and the souls of mankind in all the ages since the angels sang their song of joy over the plains of Bethlehem. In the earlier ages of the world's history the people were wont to look for almost direct revelations, and He had never failed in a single instance, nor would He ever fail to be with those who sought Him in spirit and in truth. To the people of that particular charge God's promise would be fulfilled as thoroughly as to any people to whom His presence had been manifested before. They must look to Him through Jesus Christ, with an unwavering faith, for by that medium alone would we be reconciled to Him who loved us and gave His only begotten Son a sacrifice for our sins, that we might be exalted in heavenly places. Actuated by such a faith, they would joy when they go up to the house of God together.

The services throughout were deeply interesting, and were greatly enjoyed by the large congregation in attendance.

Broadway Tabernacle Church.

The subject of discourse at this handsome place of worship last evening was upon "The Free Church, and How to Find It." Rev. Dr. THOMPSON was the speaker. He said that the Lord's Supper symbolized redemption and regeneration, but that those who partook of it derived no benefit unless it stimulated them to spiritual effort. It was the same with baptism. All sacraments were to be seconded by faith and a holy life, or they were of no avail. These only make up the Church of Christ. Mere forms are dead and empty. The speaker expatiated at length on these facts, and quoted Scriptural writers very instructively. The audience was large and much interested.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21—11:15 A. M.

The following are the opening prices made at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consols for money	94⅛
Consols for account	94¼
United States Five-twenty Bonds	74⅝
Erie Shares	29¾
Illinois Centrals	96

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21—11:15 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens with an upward tendency; prices, however, are the same as at the closing last night, viz.:

Middling Uplands	10⅞d.
Middling Orleans	11d.

The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market is unchanged.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21—2 P. M.

Consols close at 94⅛ for both money and the account. Bonds quiet at 74⅝. Railway shares dull. Illinois, 96. Erie heavy at 29¾.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Nov. 21—2 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed buoyant at an advance of a fraction; Middling Uplands, 11⅛d.@11d.; Middling Orleans, 11⅛d.@11¼d. The sales of the day have exceeded the estimate made at the opening, and now foot up 20,000 bales.

BREADSTUFFS—The market closed firm.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 65s. 6d. ⅌ cwt. Pork flat and unchanged.

PRODUCE—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d. ⅌ gallon.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON—The market is dull.

ANTWERP, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Petroleum closed, yesterday, at 53f. 50c. bid for Standard White; sellers ask 54f.

LONDON, Sunday, Nov. 22.

Refined Petroleum closed last night at 1s. 7d. ⅌ gallon.

FRANKFORT, Sunday, Nov. 22.

United States Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 closed yesterday at 79⅛@79¼.

PARIS, Saturday, Nov. 21—Evening.

Bourse steady; Rentes 71f. 50c.

HAVRE, Saturday, Nov. 21—Evening.

Cotton firmer at the close of the day; Tres Ordinaire, on the spot, 137f.; low Middling, to arrive, is quoted at 122f. 50c.

HAVANA, Sunday, Nov. 22.

The following is a report of the markets for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 21: Sugar dull; Nos. 10 to 12 quoted at 8¼@8¾ reals ⅌ arroba; transactions light; new crop has commenced to arrive at Cardenas; stock in port, 81,000 boxes. Lard active at 18½c.@18¾c. in tierce, and 19c.@19½c. in tins. Flour quiet at $10@$12 50 ⅌ bbl. Butter quiet at 30c.@40c. ⅌ lb. Tallow advancing; closed at 11c.@11½c. ⅌ lb. Bacon buoyant at 17c.@18c. ⅌ lb. Petroleum dull at 3¼@4 reals ⅌ gallon. Potatoes easier, $3 50@$4 ⅌ bbl. HAMS—Market well supplied; quoted at 17c.@20c. ⅌ lb. LUMBER—Good supply of White Pine on hand; sales at $22; Yellow Pine firm at $22@$24 per thousand. Shooks declining; for Hogshead, $1 50; Hogsheads (empty) quiet at $2@$2 75. Hoops, 14 feet, shaved, in demand at $50@$55 ⅌ thousand; Hoops, 12 feet, firm at $42@$48 ⅌ thousand. Onions advancing; sales at $6 50@$7 ⅌ bbl. Freights quiet; ⅌ box Sugar to northern and southern ports $1 50@$1 62; ⅌ hogshead Sugar to do., $6 50@$7. Exchange on London, 15@15½ ⅌ cent. premium; on United States, in currency, 60 days' sight, 22@21 ⅌ cent. discount; Short Sight, 20@19½ ⅌ cent. discount, in gold; 60 days' sight, 4½@5 ⅌ cent. premium; Short Sight, 6¾@7 ⅌ cent. premium.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Exchange on New-York in moderate supply, and rates unchanged. FLOUR firm and in good demand; Spring Extras, $5 75@$7. WHEAT firm and active; No. 1 advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 28½@$1 33; No. 2 advanced 3½c.@4c.; sales at $1 14@$1 18, closing at $1 15; Winter at $1 14@$1 14½. CORN quiet and easier; Old No. 1, 90c.; No. 2, 75c.; New, in fair demand at 58c. in store. OATS firm, quiet, and advanced 1c.@1½c.; sales at 47c.@47¼c. RYE dull and steady; No. 1, $2 11. BARLEY firmer; No. 2 advanced 3c.@4c.; sales at $1 66@$1 67. WHISKY—Free, dull at 95c. PROVISIONS firmer for future delivery. MESS PORK, $23@$23 50. SHOULDERS, 7c. LARD 14c.@14¼c. CATTLE steady and firm; Common Cows to Good Light Steers, $3@$5 50; Choice Shipping scarce and nominal. LIVE HOGS steady; Common to strictly Choice, $6 50@$7 50. FREIGHTS more active and steady. RECEIPTS—9,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 42,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, 1,400 bushels Rye, 6,000 bushels Barley, 12,000 Live Hogs. SHIPMENTS—9,500 bbls. Flour, 102,000 bushels Wheat, 61,000 bushels Corn, 4,000 bushels Oats, 3,500 bushels Rye, 24,000 bushels Barley, 11,000 Live Hogs.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON better; Middlings, 23¼c.; sales, 5,450 bales; receipts, 3,875 bales; exports, 7,732 bales. Gold, 134⅞@135. Exchange—Sterling Commercial, 145¾; Bank, 146¾@146⅞; New-York Sight, ⅛ ⅌ cent. discount. SUGAR higher; fully Fair, 11½c.; Prime, 12⅛c.; Clarified, 13½c. MOLASSES lower; Common, 55c.@57½c.; Choice, 70c.; Prime, 65c.@67c. FLOUR very dull; Superfine, $6 40; Double Extra, $6@$6 62; Treble Extra, $7@$8 50. CORN in light supply; New, 90c.@92c. OATS firm at 63c. BRAN, $1 15. HAY firmer; Prime Western, $22@$23 75; New-York, $24. PORK dull at $29. BACON dull; only retail sales; shoulders, 13¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c.; Clear Sides, 18½c.@19c. LARD dull; Tierce, 16c.@16½c.; Keg, 18c.@18¾c. WHISKY very dull; Western Rectified, $1 15. COFFEE quiet; Prime Rio, 16¼c.@16¾c.; Fair, 14c.@14¼c.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

TOBACCO dull and unchanged. COTTON dull and heavy; Middling, 21½c. FLOUR quiet and unchanged; Superfine, $4 75@$5 75; Double Extra, $7; Treble Extra, $8@$9 75. WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Prime to Choice Falls $1 55@$1 85; Fancy Red and White, $1 90@$2; Spring, $1 20@$1 25. CORN firm; Old, 81c.@83c. OATS heavy at 52c.@55c. BARLEY very quiet at $1 90@$2 20 for Prime to Fancy Minnesota. MESS PORK, $24. BULK MEATS easier; Rib Sides, 13¾c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 12⅛c.@12¼c.; Clear Sides, 18c. LARD dull at 14¼c. for choice Kettle, 15c.@15½c. for keg. WHISKY dull at 98c. LIVE HOGS steady at $6 50@$7 25. CATTLE active and firm; Prime to Choice, $5@$6. RECEIPTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 8,500 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Corn, 17,000 bushels Oats, 3,200 bushels Rye, 13,000 bushels Barley, 1,300 Live Hogs.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 58,000 bushels; Corn, 24,000 bushels; Oats, 3,000 bushels; Barley, 5,000 bushels; Flour, 14,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Oats, 8,000 bushels; Barley, 4,000 bushels; Rye, 2,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Oats, 8c. to Albany. FLOUR quiet; sales 300 bbls. City Ground Spring at $6 75@$7 25. WHEAT firmer; sales, 18,500 bushels Racine Spring at $1 30@$1 31; 7,500 bushels No. 2 Spring at $1 35; 6,000 bushels Port Washington at $1 40; and 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 80. CORN quiet; sales 10,000 bushels No. 1 Mixed Western, in lots, at $1. OATS better; sales 10,000 bushels Western at 58c.; and later, 11,000 bushels, in two lots, at 60c. BARLEY, RYE, LARD, PORK and HIGHWINES dull and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands, 24c.; Gulf, 24½c. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude nominal at 23c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. Refined at 29½c.@30c. FLOUR—Less doing but prices maintained; Iowa and Minnesota Extra Family, $7 50@$8 25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $9 50@$10 50. WHEAT—Good very scarce; Red, $2@$2 10; Indiana Amber, $2 15. RYE in good demand at $1 50@$1 52. CORN scarce and held firmly; sales, 3,000 bushels, at $1 20 for Old Yellow, $1 18@$1 20 for Mixed Western. OATS in good demand; sales, 5,000 bushels, at 45c.@65c. for Southern, 67c.@71c. for Western. GROCERIES and PROVISIONS unchanged. WHISKY, $1 05@$1 10.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR active and unchanged; sales 3,000 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 25 for Amber Winter; $10 25 for White; $11 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but quiet; sales 2,700 bushels Fair White Canada at $2; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 60. CORN and other grains nominal. CORN MEAL, $2 40 ⅌ cwt. MILLFEED firm; Shorts, $27@$28; Shipstuffs, $27@$28; Middlings, $36 ⅌ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS lower; Wheat, 13c.; Corn and Barley, 12c. to New-York. LAKE IMPORTS—44,000 bushels Wheat, 18,800 bushels Oats, 12,000 bushels Barley, 13,000 bushels Peas. CANAL EXPORTS—23,000 bushels Wheat, 14,000 bushels Oats, 17,500 bushels Barley.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR firm; Family, $7 50@$8. WHEAT firm and scarce; $1 80 for No. 1 Red; $2 10 for White. CORN firm at 58c.@59c. for new. OATS steady at 57c. for No. 1. BARLEY dull. COTTON firm; Middlings, 22¾c. WHISKY steady at 97c. DRESSED HOGS quiet at $9@$10 25, and $6 75@$7 50 gross; sales, 4,500; receipts, 3,500. GREEN MEATS easier; held at 7½c.@10½c. BULK MEATS in good demand at 9¼c. for Shoulders; 13¾c.@14c. for Clear Rib and Clear Sides, packed, half cured. LARD is in limited demand at 14½c. for Prime Steam; 15c. for Kettle. BACON dull; Shoulders offered at 12c. Gold, 134¼. Exchange dull. Money unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

TOBACCO firm; Lugs to Medium Leaf, $7 50@$11 50. Superfine FLOUR, $5@$6. WHEAT, $1 65@$1 90. CORN, 50c.@55c. RYE, $1 35. COTTON, 21¾c. MESS PORK, $24@$24 50. LARD, 15½c.@16c. BACON—Shoulders, 13c.; Clear Rib Sides, 17c. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13¾c.@14c.; Clear Sides, 14¼c.@14½c. LIVE HOGS dull at $7 25@$7 75, gross. WHISKY, free, 95c.@97c.

MILWAUKEE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT unsettled; No. 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 18. OATS steady; No. 2, 49c. CORN nominal. RYE scarce at $2 05. BARLEY steady; No. 2, $1 50. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Corn.

TOLEDO, Saturday, Nov. 21.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT advancing; sales No. 1 White Michigan at $2 10; No. 2 at $1 90; Amber, at $1 74. CORN advanced 1½c.; sales of No. 1 at 92c.@92½c.; New, 71c. OATS unchanged. RYE quiet. BARLEY dull. RECEIPTS—2,200 bbls. Flour, 4,500 bushels Wheat, 2,500 bushels Corn, 3,200 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,100 bbls. Flour, 4,200 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON firm; Middlings, 24c. FLOUR firmer and in good demand, but prices unchanged. WHEAT firm; Prime to Choice Red, $2 10@$2 30; Ordinary, $1 75@$2. CORN firm; New White, 89c.@98c.; Yellow, $1 05@$1 10. OATS dull at 70c. RYE dull and nominal at $1 25@$1 35. MESS PORK quiet at $29. BACON firm; Rib Sides, 18¾c.; Clear Sides, 18¾c.@19c.; Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c.; Hams, 19c.@20c. LARD dull at 17¼c.@18c.

MEMPHIS, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON firm and in fair demand at 22¼c. for Middlings; receipts, 2,200 bales; exports, 800 bales. FLOUR flat and unchanged. CORN, 75c.@77c. OATS, 60c.@62c. HAY, $34. PORK—New Mess, $26 12½. LARD—Tierce, 16¼c.; Keg, 18½c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 14¼c.; Clear Sides, 18¼c.@18½c. BULK MEATS—Sides, 17c.; Shoulders, 11¼c.@12c.

SAVANNAH, GA., Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON opened quiet and steady, with a fair margin until noon, and then became quiet and closed firmer, with an advance of ¼c.@½c.; Middlings, 23c.@23¼c.; receipts, 2,007 bales.

MOBILE, ALA., Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON—Sales 1,500 bales; Middlings, 22½c.@22¾c.; opened at the inside and closed at the outside figure; receipts, 361 bales; exports, 378 bales.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Saturday, Nov. 21.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE firm at 43c. RESIN—Low grades, $1 80@$1 85. CRUDE TURPENTINE, $2@$3. TAR, $2 30. COTTON dull at 21c.@22½c.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON firm; sales 400 bales; Middlings, 22¾c.; receipts, 919 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,741 bales; coastwise, 2,166 bales.

AUGUSTA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

COTTON firm; sales 474 bales; receipts, 378 bales; Middlings, 22¼c.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 21.

Stocks inactive; Pennsylvania State Fives, 101¼; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 25½; Reading Railroad, 49 7-16; Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½; Gold, 134¼.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Germania	Nov. 11	Hamburg	New-York
Russia	Nov. 14	Liverpool	New-York
Deutschland	Nov. 14	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Hammonia	Nov. 24	New-York	Hamburg
Scotia	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Minnesota	Nov. 25	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Nov. 26	New-York	Liverpool
Hermann	Nov. 26	New-York	Bremen
City of Baltimore	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool
England	Nov. 28	New-York	Liverpool
William Penn	Nov. 28	New-York	London
Columbia	Nov. 28	New-York	Glasgow
Arago	Nov. 28	New-York	Bremen
Ville de Paris	Nov. 28	New-York	Havre

FOR RIO, ASPINWALL, &C.

South America	Nov. 23	New-York	Rio
Henry Chauncey	Nov. 23	New-York	Aspinwall
Eagle	Nov. 26	New-York	Havana

Departure of Foreign Mails.

MONDAY.

Mails for Brazil, St. Thomas, Argentine Confederation, Venezuela, and the West Indies, by the *South America*, close at the General Post Office at 1 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4, 9:15 P. M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	4 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 6:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

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[Advertisement.]

Don't trifle with a bad Cough or Cold, when a remedy as sure, prompt and thorough as JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT can be readily obtained. Sold everywhere.

Passengers Arrived.

Nov. 22—*In steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool*—Miss Merriam, Mrs. Brown, Miss Rose Barns, Miss F. Craddock, Mr. Tyler and lady, Mr. Lesson, Mr. Chaplin, Capt. Jameson, wife and child, M. Nutting, Mrs. Beckett and child, F. P. Bickley, R. Godfrey, James Tilly, wife and 2 children, G. O. Doherty, N. G. Morrison, U. D. Purdon, Mr. Saunby, J. Durcius, Mr. Brotherhead, S. Tompson, Mr. Green, W. Victorelis, Mr. Poultney, F. A. Schauffler, R. Lowenberg, Mr. Bralin, W. L. Wheeler, Mr. Tilly, J. H. Senjah and wife, Mrs. Mountenay, Sydney Bishop, Miss Griebel, Mrs. Bishop, Mrs. Garthwaite.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 56 | Sun sets..... 4 38 | Moon sets.... 12 17

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 1 51 | Gov. Island. 2 40 | Hell Gate .. 4 02

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Nov. 22.

Arrived.

Steamship Mercedita, Starkey, Fernandina, Fla., Nov. 8, with mdse. and passengers to I. K. Roberts. Sld. in co. with schr. J. Ricardo Jova, bound N. 18th, passed going in, steamship Flag, hence for Fernandina. 19th, lat. 32 52, lon. 78 12, spoke schr. Emily J. Catida, from Philadelphia for Savannah.

Steamship George Cromwell, Vaill, New-Orleans Nov. 15, with mdse., passengers and specie to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Experienced heavy weather for the last 3 days.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow Nov. 9, and Moville 10th, with mdse. and 104 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate weather throughout the passage.

Steamship Vicksburg, Burton, New-Orleans 12 ds., with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co. Has had northerly gales the entire passage.

Steamship Thetis, Torrey, Providence, with mdse. and passengers to Isaac Odell.

Steamship Acushnet, Kelly, New-Bedford, with mdse. and passengers to Ferguson & Wood.

Steamer Albatross, Davis, Fall River.

Ship Charles H. Southard, (of Richmond, Me.,) Cooper, Antwerp 47 ds., with mdse. and 72 passengers to C. L. Wright & Co. Experienced heavy westerly winds almost the entire passage. Nov. 15, Katrina Eik, aged 21 years, a passenger, jumped overboard in the night, and was drowned.

Ship Crest of the Wave, (of Baltimore,) Jones, Rotterdam 42 ds., with mdse. to Hicks & Bell. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage. Nov. 14, lat. 40 30, lon. 61, saw ship Eva, steg. W.

Bark Atalanta, (N. G.,) Hageman, Bremen 47 ds., with mdse. and 297 passengers to Edye & Broeck. Has had 2 births and 2 deaths on the passage. Sld. in co. with ship Locadie and bark Jenny, for New-York. Has had fine weather the entire passage. Oct. 18, lat. 41, lon. 14, signalized ship Sovereign, (Br.,) steg. N. 21st, lat. 25, lon. 42 18, was in co. with ship Henry Davidson, from Antwerp for Charleston.

Brig L. W. Armstrong, (of New-Haven,) McCarthy, Demerara 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to L. W. & P. Armstrong, of New-Haven. Had easterly winds the entire passage. The L. W. A. arrived at Quarantine at 8 A. M. 22d, and proceeded to New-Haven.

Brig B. Young, Trapton, Portland 8 ds., with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Brig Warrior, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, St. George, N. B., 14 ds., with lumber to master.

Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Simmons, Elizabethport, for Pawtucket.

Schr. Martin Van Buren, Harding, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Thomas Seymour, Burgess, Elizabethport, for Wickford.

Schr. Mary Miller, Dayton, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Quickstep, Wilse, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. R. P. King, Bliven, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Gardiner, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Paladium, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Philanthropist, Warren, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Chase, Ingraham, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Vicksburg, Tremelon, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Oliver Jameson, Avery, Rockland 5 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Prince Leboo, Hammond, Provincetown, for Virginia.

Schr. Joseph Strickland, Clark, Nantucket, with fish to Rogers & Co.

Schr. Mary Anna, Kennie, Bangor 7 ds., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. American Eagle, Shaw, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Celeste, Hubbard, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Ira Laffrienier, Hickey, Boston.

Schr. Almira Wooley, King, Boston.

Schr. Bonny Boat, Kelly, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Uncas, Colt, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Jones, Gildersleeve, Pawtucket.

Schr. E. F. Meany, Mason, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Falcon, Wheeler, Newport.

Schr. P. B. Anderson, Rankin, Portland, Conn.

Schr. Henry Lanthier, Moss, Albany, for Stonington.

Schr. Maria, Blair, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Annie Fowler, Newburg, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Willie Lee, Robinson, Rondout, for Portsmouth.

Schr. A. S. Faber, Moore, Cold Spring, for Norwalk.

Schr. Globe, Deering, Rondout, for Providence.

Schr. Vulcan, Small, Hudson, for Boston.

Schr. Annie Baker, Mason, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Geo. Gibson, Small, Albany, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Connecticut, Clark, Elizabethport, for Danbury.

Schr. Oregon, Barker, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Sloop Sarah Catherine, Denton, Elizabethport, for Melbourne, L. I.

Sloop Mary Brush, Costa, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh S. N. W., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Nov. 22—Arr. ship Winged Hunter, from Calcutta; brig Alice, from Surinam.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 22—Arr. steamships Saragossa, for New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore.

Sld. steamship Sea Gull, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 22—Put in, steamship Key West, from New-York for Charleston, leaking and pumps disabled. She encountered a heavy gale on Friday night. The Key West will have to go to Baltimore for repairs.

Miscellaneous.

HAVANA, Nov. 21.—An arrival from St. Thomas reports that the ship Cromwell, from Calcutta for Boston, and brig Rothsay, from Demerara for New-York, had put in there leaking, and were discharging cargo.

Foreign Ports.

ASPINWALL—Arr. Nov. 6, bark American Eagle, Lindsley, New-York; 7th, ship Wm. Cummings, Miller, Philadelphia; bark Pleiades, Packard, Savannah; 9th, bark Florence Peters, Hooper, Boston; steamship Arizona, Maury, New-York.

Cld. Nov. 5, bark Annie M. Palmer, Scofield, Mobile; 10th, Iddo Kimball, Delano, Pensacola.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—The Cunard steamship Cuba arrived at Queenstown yesterday noon from New-York.

UMBRELLAS
For Presents.
ISAAC SMITH, SON & CO.,
Manufacturers,
NO. 405 BROADWAY,
NEAR WALKER-ST.

GAS FIXTURES.

J. & T. DONALDSON, MANUFACTURERS, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BRONZE AND GILT CHANDELIERS, PENDANTS, BRACKETS, &C., AT THEIR NEW STORE, No. 74 EAST NINTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.

FURNITURE,
Rich and Plain, manufactured by
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No. 93 Bleecker-st., New-York, one block west of Broadway. Prices low.
TO REDUCE OUR LARGE STOCK OF FURNITURE ON HAND, WE OFFER SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS TO PURCHASERS UNTIL JAN. 1, 1869. ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

$15 THE CELEBRATED COLLINS METAL $20
WATCHES, CHAINS, and JEWELRY, equal to Gold for wear and durability. Watches $15 and $20. Chains, $2 to $6. Remember our only office.
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Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st.,
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ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPERIOR PLATED WARE AND CUTLERY.
TIFFANY & CO.,
NOS. 550 AND 552 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
OFFER A CHOICE SELECTION OF THE FINEST SHEFFIELD AND AMERICAN ELECTRO-PLATE.
ALL THESE ARTICLES FOR COMPLETE
DINNER,
DESSERT,
TEA SERVICES,
AND THE FINEST
SHEFFIELD TABLE CUTLERY,
WITH SILVER ELECTRO-PLATE AND IVORY HANDLES.

PEA JACKETS,
SKATING JACKETS,
$8 50, $10, $11, $12.
BALDWIN THE CLOTHIER,
CORNER CANAL AND BROADWAY.

WINTER CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF CLOTHING for the present season has been prepared in strict accordance with the prevailing styles, and contains a full assortment of garments suitable for young, middle-aged and men of every occupation.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.
$10. SUIT COMPLETE. $10.
$12. SUIT COMPLETE. $12.
$15. SUIT COMPLETE. $15.
$18. SUIT COMPLETE. $18.
$20. SUIT COMPLETE. $20.
FREEMAN & BURR'S BUSINESS SUITS have been [illegible] and the [illegible] ness can [illegible] requirements [illegible] most serv[illegible] season.
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
$25. SUIT COMPLETE. $25.
$28. SUIT COMPLETE. $28.
$30. SUIT COMPLETE. $30.
$35. SUIT COMPLETE. $35.
$40. SUIT COMPLETE. $40.
FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF BOYS' and YOUTHS' CLOTHING (our specialty) [illegible] and texture [illegible] COATS [illegible] range of [illegible] most a [illegible] ure at sho[illegible]
No. 124 FULTON and No. 90 NASSAU STS., N. Y.
PRICES BELOW.
$5. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $5.
$8. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $8.
$10. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $10.
$12. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $12.
$15. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $15.
$20. SUIT COMPLETE. For Boys. $20.
FREEMAN & BURR'S STOCK OF OVERCOATS embraces [illegible] most desir[illegible] ing from [illegible]
OUR NEW RULES FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT enable GENTLEMEN in any part of the country to order CLOTHING direct from us, with the certainty of being correctly and perfectly fitted.
Rules and Price List sent free on application.
FREEMAN & BURR, Clothing Warehouse,
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ESTABLISHED IN NEW-YORK CITY IN 1860.
REDFIELD & RICE,
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE,
MAKERS OF THE FINEST GRADES OF
SILVER PLATED WARES.
We make our own goods, deposit the silver accurately by weight, and warrant each article by our trade-mark on the base, and by written guarantee if preferred. They are equal to the finest grades of English and French wares, are artistic in design, and elegantly ornamented.
CUTLERY.
PEARL, IVORY AND RUBBER CUTLERY in great variety, plated and unplated, in quantities as required.
NO. 4 MAIDEN-LANE.

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NO. 791 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE GRACE CHURCH,
now offers the entire unequaled assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
FINE JEWELRY,
POSITIVELY WITHOUT REFERENCE TO COST, TO CLOSE THE ESTATE OF JNO. A. REED.

DIAMOND JEWELRY
ON THE SMALL-PROFIT PLAN.
HOWARD & CO.,
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For Cold Weather.
BEST GOODS!
LOWEST PRICES!
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William Mason
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CONSERVATORY
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MUSIC,
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BUY YOUR SILVERWARE
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